LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future, Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 28 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons
16th April	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd "	MANTUA (a)	10,902
30th "	JUMALI	6,794
7th May	SICILIA	6,702
14th "	SALDERA	156,75
21st "	MOREA (a)	10,890
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,672

(a) "Mantua", "Morea"—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i Hind" leaving Bombay on the 10th April The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12/10/ inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dog be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Plymouth only.

Date	Steamer	Tons
30th April	MASHOBRA	5,388
5th May	MANDALLA	8,246

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage with P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Dep
Telago Maru	A. Kusakari	7,148	18th Mar	5th Apl.
a Yoshida Maru	J Satow	3303	5th Apl.	10th "
Bombay Maru	S IRIE	4,352	10th Apr	22nd Apl
Calcutta Maru	G Matsushita	5889	21st Apl.	3rd May

a This steamer has no passenger accomodation

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	7th Apl.	20th Apl
Malay Maru	T. Shimasaki	12th Apl.	22nd Apl.
Kasado Maru	W. Miura	23rdApril	10th May
Indus Maru	R. Yano	3rd April.	14th May

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the
Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,
were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
7234

THE
SUMITOMO BANK.
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 14,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Sembo
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabarasho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
50-52, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Jchore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Bagndad, Bahrein, Basrah, Basrah City, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 997,665
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 225,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,002,335
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of BURLEIGH, Kt.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E.
James H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate St.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund .....Yen 50,000,000
Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 294.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
laims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 20,00.000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing Agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co. Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
LAHORE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fasulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR FACTORIES MERCHANTS
AND
MILITARY CONTRACTORS.
In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanised Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.
RATES MODERATE.
Trials order is earnestly solicited.
MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA.
Opp. Police Chowki, Null Bazar,
Post No. 2, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD
MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary*
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION
We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmanship
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patel, BOMBAY

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS
SPECIALITIES: Mineral Acids, Industrial Chemicals, Laboratory furnitures, Fitting and Metalic Apparatus.
IMPORTERS OF: Chemicals, Biologicals, Bacteriological and other apparatus, Reagents and Chemicals, Photographic, Pyrotechnic Electroplating etc.
For Price lists, apply to:
The Oriental Industrial Co.
Chmical Works
Manictolla, Calcutta.
Office:
9, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

HOTEL.
THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Read, in a healthy locality.
Dinner Table a Speciality,
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisny and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

WOULD YOU POSSESS
that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet.
THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ)
Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000 000= £ 6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,284= „ 3,542,774
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hagu
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore Penang
CHINA Shanghai, Hongkong
JAPAN Kobe
BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45

The King of Laughter and the leads of the Allied forces of fun and humour.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"SHOULDER ARMS"

Charlie Chaplin has his own ideas of whipping the Hun.

LAST FEW NIGHTS.

LANGDON VARIETIES

including

COLYER & HODSON

in an entire change of programme.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

WARREN KERRIGAN

IN

"An Old Country Lad"

A Picture with an Irish Setting

A powerful and interesting Human Story.

"REGULAR PAL"

Comic.

PATHE GAZETTE

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

SESSUE HAYAKAWA

IN

"THE BRAND OF LOPEZ"

A Thrilling Melodrama of Spain with Hayakawa as an Outlaw Bull Fighter.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALAC OF BOMBAY

LAMINGTON ROAD

RUTH ROLAND

IN

RUTH

OF THE

ROCKIES

SEE

The greatest Serial star in her greatest Serial Sensation

She fights like a bear cat and sides like a cyclone!

A puick shooting rapid fire western thriller. More sur prises than those performed by the greatest magicians!

MORE THRILL CAN BE FOUND IN THE MOST DARING CIRCUS ACTS! IT HAS THRILLS! STUNTS! ACTION!

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest news of the World

FELLOW CITIZENS

by

S. POLLARD

Time

7, 8-45 and 10-30 daily

Matinees Bank Holiday and Saturday at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS

Cinema Majestic

Girgaum

presents TO-NIGHT

a Brother's Million-Dollar Superserial

SILENT AVENGER

A gripping story of LOVE and HONOUR, DANGER and DARING with Whirlwind action and intense interest

Events that will shiver you with terror are mere Common incidents in this Serial.

See the Mighty Daring

WILLIAM DUNCAN

in this Latest Serial

He will thrill you, chill you, burn you with excitements.

Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

RENDEZVOUS OF THE

Every Day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GRAND VAUDEVILLE! PROGRAMME

ECCENTRIC DUET

by

ZINA FROLOVA

and

BI-BO

will play select pieces (some of them composed by Bi-Bo on Mandoline and Guitar.

SEE Bi-Bo playing five instruments at one time.

SEE Bi-Bo playing one stiring instrument.

SEE the American New Dances.

Also a 5-reel thrilling picture

"OUT YONDER"

A play of romance and thrills and the great outdoors. See the thrilling death struggle in the tower of a lighthouse, and a perilous climb through the inky nights to save the man she loved.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT

Prices :— Rs. 1-8. I, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seat in Side Boxes Rs. 2) Dress Circle Boxes Rs 5 each.)

This Week

Messrs, K. D. and Brothers present a Beautiful Gaumont Picture—a Magnificent All-British Screen Craft Production

"THE FALL OF A SAINT"

Starring

JOSEPHINE EARLE

(6 Reels—6,000 feet)

It is a charming story of Romance and Mystery, beautifully staged, [splendidly acted and fortified by a superb cast.

A Comedy in the Programme.

To-night at 5-30, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

Fourth Week!

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS'

presents

"The Hawk's Trail"

featuring the celebrated Screen Stars

KING BAGGOT

GRACE DARMOND

RHEA MITCHELL

The most unusual serial ever presented.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows To-night : 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S-T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road.)

LILLIPUT POCKET STOVE

No. 96.

FOR CAMPERS, HUNTERS, ETC.

Price Rs. 20. Postage Extra.

All kinds of Stoves and parts in Stock.

CALL AT

D. R. WAGLE,

GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT,

Near Tram Terminus, Girgaon

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR

HYDROCELE AND AK-SHIRA

It effects an appreciable relief in a few night and complete cure in a month. Reward claimed on cure. Write with a half anna stamp to.—

KABIRAJ K. K. SEN GUPTA,

20, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

MELLIN'S FOOD

Untouched by hand

Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.

MELLIN'S LACTO

Glycose Untouched By Hand

is Mellin's Food mixed with milk. Water only has to be added to prepare it for use.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

For children after weaning.

Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

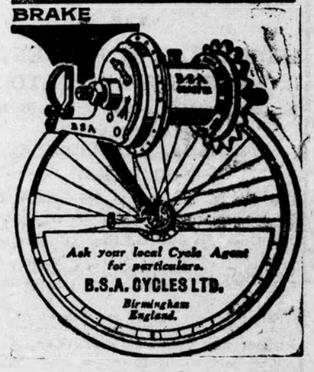
Mellin's Food, Ltd. (India Branch), London.

B·S·A

COASTER HUB

EMBODIES a powerful brake, certain and prompt in operation, with an easy running Free-wheel. It makes cycling both safer and easier and can be fitted to any make of machine.

THE RIGHT PLACE FOR THE BRAKE



MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Mother Seigel's Syrup is a reliable remedy for the prevention and removal of digestive troubles caused through weak or overworked digestive organs. If your stomach, liver and bowels—the principal organs of digestion—need help,

is unrivalled

Mother Seigel's Syrup is the tonic you should take. It tones, strengthens, and stimulates the whole digestive system. A short course of this tried and proved remedy will convince you of its power to restore health and vigour. Put it to the test.

FOR INDIGESTION

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent Io-Mio cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves. Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and Lamps undertaken.

D. D. Postwalla & Co.

375, Hornby Road, FORT.

The Bombay Chronicle IS The Best Medium for Advertisements which give the best results to advertisers. . . Mere circulation does not ensure business. The Circulation must be amongst those that have the highest purchasing power & The Bombay Chronicle HAS IT.

SKIN SOFT AS VELVET

THE skin responds quickly to the protective influence of Ven-Yusa, the oxygen face cream.

By day Ven-Yusa guards the skin from the spoiling effects of the weather, and prevents Roughness, Redness, Smarting, and Chafing. At night Ven-Yusa works in the pores while you sleep, and creates a beauty that is more than skin deep.

Ven-Yusa preserves the freshness of the complexion and keeps the skin smooth and velvety by means of exclusive *oxygen properties* which give it a refreshing and rejuvenating power quite beyond the realm of ordinary face creams.

VEN-YUSA

The Oxygen Cream

1 Rupee per jar of Chemists, Hairdressers, Bazaars, etc., or by post from The Ven-Yusa Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, or Messrs. Kemp & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Tell your DHOBIE to use

COLMAN'S

STARCH and BLUE

Your LINEN will then be as WHITE as if washed in ENGLAND.

J. & J. COLMAN, Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Every wineglassful of 'Wincarnis' means an increased amount of

New strength,
New rich red blood,
New nerve force,
New vitality.

The outstanding value of 'Wincarnis' in promoting a *progressive* increase in strength and vitality is due to the *four-fold* power which 'Wincarnis' possesses

In one rich delicious health-giving preparation, 'Wincarnis' comprises a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood-builder and a Nerve strengthener

That is why 'Wincarnis' has proved of such great value in giving *new* strength, *new* rich red blood, *new* nerve force and *new* vitality to countless thousands of Weak, Anæmic, Nervous and Run-down men and women.

And it is also the reason why over 10,000 Doctors recommend 'Wincarnis.'

If *you* are Anæmic, or Weak, or Run-down, or Nervous, or trying to regain strength after an illness—do as thousands of others have done.

Begin taking 'Wincarnis' to-day and enjoy the vigorous health that comes from rich, revitalised blood, new nerve force, new vigour and abundant vitality.

Remember the 30 years' reputation of 'Wincarnis'—remember there are imitations on the market which attempt to trade upon the reputation of 'Wincarnis.'

Therefore, *be sure you get 'Wincarnis.'* If you want to get well—shun substitutes.

If you are offered a substitute, say "No thank you, I *must* have 'Wincarnis.'"

WINCARNIS

Of all Druggists, Stores, Bazaars, &c.

COLEMAN & Co., LTD., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, Eng.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—CONSUMERS of Bengal Coal unable to secure their requirements are requested to apply to us for immediate deliveries. ARNULL, HAYDEN & CO. Commercial Buildings, CALCUTTA. C 8816

FOR SALE.—(1) One Ford car completely overhauled, painted and fitted with new Tubes and Tyres. (2) One brand new CANOE VICTORIA, can be seen at the Workshops of—N. S. GUNMAKER, Automobile Engineer, Corner of Grant Road. R 2849

AMERICAN NOVELTY ARRIVED—A Weighing Machine which can also be used as a Handy Portable Truck. Indispensable to Railways, Mills, Docks, Grain Merchants Hessian and cotton dealers, Metal Foundries, Dairies, Ghee, Oil, Kerosine, etc., merchants. (2) Designed for the hardest service; (3) Built to give accurate weight; (4) Always ready for use as a weighing machine and as a handy truck; (5) Nothing to get out of order; (6) No expert attention required; (7) Requires little floor space; (8) Only few weights required; (9) Carrying and weighing capacity from ¼ lb to 2,000 lbs. Apply for further particulars and prices to JETHALAL SANGHJI & Co., Sole Distributors for India, Burma and Ceylon, 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Sub-Agents wanted. R2381

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—A new batch of students wishing to be prepared for General Commercial and Specialised Banking Courses for examination in 1922 is being enrolled. Special classes through out the vacation. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort. C8847

MR. C. P. DE-CUNHA, M.A., Solicitor, will OPEN FIRST and SECOND LL.B. CLASSES at the Proprietary and Fort High School, Grant Road, on the 20th and 21st June, 1921, respectively. The classes will meet thrice a week on alternate days from 8 to 9-30 a.m.. Fees Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 per term respectively. Names of candidates will be registered by J. P. Batliboi c/o Messrs. Andrade and Cunha, Solicitors, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay. R2881

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Competent WIREMEN capable of carrying out building Installation. Apply in person to THE ADVANCE ENGINEERING CO., Alexandra Road, New Gamdevi. R2888

WANTED.—A Hindu competent CLERK, conversant with Railway Claims works with Good Hand Writing. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1937, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2892

WANTED.—A MEDICAL OFFICER for a Pilgrim-ship either L.M. and S., M.B.E.S., or L.C.P.S., and a Compounder. Apply personally to the PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD., 13, Rampart Row, Bombay. R 2862

WANTED—A PRESS-ROOM FOREMAN with a knowledge of Electrical Engineering and Printing Machines, Flat Bed, single and double feeders. State salary expected. Apply to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A competent and experienced EDITOR to take charge of a weekly newspaper in the Central Provinces. Salary 100 to 150 p.m. None need apply who has no experience in journalism and who cannot join at once. Apply to:—to Box No. 2901, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2900

WANTED—Two LINO-TYPE OPERATORS for a Bombay daily, one to work on No. 14 Model and the other on No. 4 Model, the former must be a good job hand and quick in operation with a knowledge of machine parts. Decent salary to really good men. Apply to Box No. 560 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—An elderly lady, preferably a vegetarian, to work as GOVERNESS and TUTORESS to two boys and two girls, in a respectable family. Must know Hindi and English. Boarding and lodging free. Apply stating caste, age, education received, and salary required to PUNDIT DAMODARDAS MISRA Mina Bazar, Kothi AGRA. R2889

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as an ENGINEER in P. W. D. Roads and Buildings, or Railways, by a young graduate of about 33 years, possessing active habits and Roorkee Engineering Class Training with nearly ten years practical experience as an Engineer in various branches. Please correspond with Box No. 1957 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8776

WANTED

WANTED—FINANCIAL HELP for Rs. 2,000. A sole agency's French goods worth of Rs. 4,000 to be mortgage if partner Rs. 500 profit or 5 per cent per month interest. Apply to Box No. 2001, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2886

WANTED—A TRAVELLING AGENT for up-country, to Canvass silk sarees, goods. Good pay and commission. Cash security Rs 200. S. A RAHIM & Co. Badri Building, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. R2886A

WANTED—Second-hand 8 to 10 WEFT RING FRAMES in good condition and working order to spin 16 to 20s counts, any make. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mill, Ltd., Indore. C8791

WANTED.—AGENTS for selling our Hand Cotton Spinning Machine, price Rs. 75, Automatic Hand Loom, price Rs. 250, Sugar Oil, Rice and other classes of machines, Engines, etc., B. D. BERY and Co., Manufacturing Engineers, 43, Ripon Street, Calcutta. R 2857

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Second-hand TYPEWRITERS, one Oliver and another Underwood, little used and in good condition. Can be seen in Bombay in the morning time. Apply G. BHENDSON & COMPANY, Behram Hall Lane, Girgaon, Bombay. R2875

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One complete CIGARRETTE FACTORY in working order. Apply immediately to Box No. 1935, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2793

PORTLAND "HAND" Brand CEMENT. Johnson's white Glazed Tiles, asbestos cement sheets, ready in stock. Apply K. O. DAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. R2866

MULTIGRAPH MACHINE—going cheap —Used once, open to inspection, any trial. A splendid opportunity for a progressive business house. Apply Box No. 1983, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8866

SECURE A BARGAIN, by buying a NATIONAL CASH REGISTER MACHINE, hardly used, reduced rates, Retail Stores. Here is your opportunity. Apply Box No. 1939, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R8867

2,000 SPARKING PLUGS FOR SALE—In Lots of not less than One Hundred.—1,000 HINDVIEW AUTO MIRRORS FOR SALE. Excellent Line for Garage and Motor Dealers. Will sell on sight and give large profits. Write for details to Box No. 1994, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8874

FOR SALE—A fully rigged barquentine about 600 tons gross now lying Calcutta, fitted with twin screw crude oil motors speed seven knots, electric lights, fans, motor centrifugal pump and motor winch, Lloyd's certificated. Trial given if required when terms settled. Apply to Box No. 1986, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" R2869

FOR SALE—Delivery in London immediately, subject to being unsold. One new 6 cylinder Armstrong SIDDELEY Car, Colonial Model. Complete fitted with all-weather body by Connaught Coach Works, London. Upholstered Leather. 2 spare Disc wheels. Six tyres all Goodyear cord specially fitted. Offers considered in Rupees or Sterling. Letters or telegrams address to:—A.S.L., c/o Rangoon Gazette, RANGOON. C 8881

TO BE LET.

TO LET at Napean Sea Road, a newly-built three-storied BUNGALOW with motor garage, suitable for Europeans or Japanese. Available from May 1921. For plan and further particulars. Apply Box No. 1996, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". R2889

TO BE LET.—Hasanali Sea View at Bandra Hill, near Mount Merry. Apply within H. C Padamsee or Salemahomed Pudamsee, Chuckla, Bombay. Phone 1050. R 2898

TO BE LET.—GROUND FLOOR, one block of six rooms, at Mazagon Mount Road, Chhagan Mansion. Rent Rs. 135. Apply within or Salemahomed Padamsee, Chuckla Street, Phone 1050. R2897

TO LET for the Poona season (June-October 1921) ASHLEY HOUSE, Bund Gardens Road, containing drawing and dining rooms and six large bedrooms with bath and dressing rooms, with ample stable accommodation, servants' quarters etc. Well furnished with complete electric installation, billiard table, etc., situated on the best locality and commanding an excellent view. Generally occupied by Rajas. For rent and other particulars apply K. DADY BURJOR, 361, Hornby Road, Fort, Telephone 900. R 2843

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MOTOR DRIVER'S UNION.

MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION, undertakes to provide expert and reliable Motor-drivers. Please write to the HON. SECRETARY of the Motor Drivers' Union, Netia Building, Chaupati, Bombay, for particulars. C8729

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'s JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO BALTIMORE TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Traveller	5496	23rd April	Vancouver

Terms, Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. P. O. Box 163. Telephone No. 1139.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Heador, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows treet, Fort.

MAIL, PASSENGER AND LUGGAGE SERVICES.

between

POONA PANCHGANI MAHABLESHWAR.

THE DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., beg to announce that until further notice THE MAIL MOTOR having accommodation for only three passengers will leave Poona Station daily at 3-30 a.m. in connection with the Madras Mail. The usual Service for Passengers and luggage will leave Poona Station Daily at 7 a.m. Full particulars from:—

THE DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., Poona

THE BOMBAY GARAGE, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. C 8730

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR SALE

YELLOW and BLACK BUILDING STONES such as Copy, Khanki Header, etc. For samples and rates write to THE CHANDAULI STONES AND BRICKS SUPPLY Co., Abdulla Building, near Railway Station, Kurla, G. I. P. Railway. R6059

NOTICE.

THE STATUTORY MEETING OF THE NEW ERA INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to Section 77 of the India Companies' Act, 1913, the Statutory Meeting of the New Era Insurance Co., Ltd. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 10, Homji Street, Fort Bombay on MONDAY, the 11th April, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

"To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of Capital Account as at 31st. March, 1921."

Dated this 1st. day of April, 1921.

By order of the Board,
D. G. VIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C 8886

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for well seasoned Teakwood logs of Raja Barari range best in C. P., 2 to 5 ft. in girth and 6 to 20 ft. in length. Also scantlings of any sizes sawn by our sawing machines.

Appiy to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate. Via Timarni, G. I. P. Ry. 7905

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a qualified medical officer holding degree or diploma of a recognised University or College for a Municipal Dispensary. Salary Rs. 100—10—200 per mensem and free unfurnished quarters. Visits to private patients allowed during the hours the dispensary is closed.

Applications with copies of testimonials, stating age, nationality etc. should reach before 20th April 1921.

MEASHAM LEA, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., Chief Officer & Chief Engineer, Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Office, Karachi, 23rd March, 1921 C8872

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Development Department.

WITH reference to Bombay Government, Revenue Department (Development), Notification No. 373, dated the 6th September 1920, it is hereby notified for the information of the public that Promissory Notes of the 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan will be available for issue from and after the 7th April 1921.

With effect from 1st April 1921, temporary receipts of the loan, duly discharged by the last holder, will be received by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, and at those branches of the Bank at which subscriptions were originally received, for exchange into Promissory Notes. The temporary receipts will be dealt with in order of receipt and Promissory Notes issued as expeditiously as possible, but a few days will necessarily be required for the preparation of the Notes.

P. W. MONIE, Secretary to Government, Development Department.

Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay:

Dated the 23rd March, 1921. C 8880

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that N. H. MOOS, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 419 of 1917 on the 27th March, 1919, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrance, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made as aforesaid.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at Kazee Syed Street, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 169 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 700, New No. 3171, Old Survey No. 9-192 and New Survey No. 2731 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1455 and Street Nos. 251-53, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Soonderji Ladha, on or towards the South by the property of Lalchmidas Rawji Tersey, on or towards the East by the property of Jaikissondas Gangadas Vijbhukhandas and on or towards the West by the Kazee Syed Street aforesaid.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1921.

LITTLE & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys.

C8878

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the UNIVERSAL TRADING CO., LTD., is TRANSFERRED from 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, to HASHMAT MAHEL, Chowpatty.

For The Universal Trading Co., Ltd.
C. I. PAREKH, Managing Director.
C8885

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1255. D/4-4-21.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the joint family property and credits of LAXMAN DAYABHAI JANGBARI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

BHANJI DAYABHAI JANGBARI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, brother of the deceased residing at Bazargate Street, within the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, this thirty-first day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Acting Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 31st day of March, 1921.

Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS. Petitioner's Attorneys. C 8882

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 521.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE LINSEED MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 181 BAGS OF LINSEED.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and risk of Seth Beharilal Koonjlal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Ralli Bros' Dana Bunder Godown, L. Lane, the following:—

181 bags of Linseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S PRINTING PRESS KNOWN AS "THE BEADON BANK CO." SITUATED AT NANABHAI LANE, NO. 8 FORT, BEHIND WEST END WATCH Co.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of C. B. Bank, The Proprietor of Beadon Bank Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th April, 1921, at 2-30 at No. 8, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, the undermentioned goods.

The particulars of the goods.

1 Chandhar and price, demy Folio machine complete.
1 Chandliar and Crown demy Folio new series machine complete.
1 Semen's F. C. ventilated Type shunt wood D.C. motor with insulation to give 4 B.H.P. on 460 volts.
1 10 M.A., Protected starter for 4 HP
1 10 M.A. Protected starter for 2 HP
1 Harrold and Sons Foolscap Size Hand Press.
36 Feet 2" Steel shafting with pulley wheels, feelings etc.
1 cutting machine 21" Hally and Biceghani
1 Hand lever perforating machine 18"
1 Wire stitching machine No. 5.
1 36" Ruling Machine
1 American Binding Press and plow.
1 Lead and Reel cutting machine.
3 Automatic Hand paging machines.
8 Brass Galleys, composing sticks, cabinet new style with Galley rack Double Cabinets with cases, eyeletting machine, Binders Bench, Stools, Oliver Typewriter, about.
1200 Lbs of Types in 90 Faces. Binders, Sunderies, Brass rules, leads, ornaments, Borders, one still; vertical filing Box one Rack adjustable steel shelving 6 ft by 6 ft. by 24". One writing Table with Cabinet Top, Office Tables Chairs, Electric Table Fan; Revolving Book case, Cash Box, etc., etc.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE, of the very valuable and artistic household teakwood and blackwood furniture, by wellknown makers, electro-plated ware, silverwares, crockery, rich glasswares, etc.

Under instructions from A. Forbes Smith, Esqr., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 10th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Villa Ghista Pedder Road, the following consisting of rich drawing room suites, cabinets, teak and blackwood arm chairs, tables, easy chairs, washing tables, single and double beds, very rich and old choicest chinese vases, jars, electro-plated wares, rich venetian, glasswares blackwood furnitures, etc. etc.

Bombay, 5th April, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th March, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, No. 68, HUMMUM STREET, FORT. Telephone No. 4880.

AUCTION SALE OF 87 BALES OF BENGAL COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 5th April 1921; at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba; Arthur Bunder near Fort Press by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water and belonging to Messrs. Ralli Bros.

87 bales Bengal Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BALES SARGODHA (PUNJAB) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th April, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following cotton slightly damaged by fire and water, belonging to the Sholapur S. and W. Mills, Ltd.

60 bales Sargodha Cotton (Punjab).

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th March, 1921.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By the order of the Bank concerned:—
2 cases Cadbury's chocolates.
50 cases finest Sardines in Olive Oil.
30 cases of 60 tins Eyssens "Star" Brand Cheese.
100 barreles green copperas.
17 cases floor and carriage varnish American.

By order of Narandas Mengraj, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Ramkrishna T. Thakore:—
A.S.M. 1/29—29 cases glass globe.
EB 19/26—18 cases suit cases; 14/16—3 cases paper pasted wooden suit cases.
A.A.H.M. 1/5—5 cases suit cases.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th April, 1921.

THE ORIENTAL ENGINEERING & TRADING CO.

Apply to the above firm.

For All Accessories for Electrical Installations, Electric Novelties, Heating and Cooling Appliance, Fans Ceiling and Table. Lighting Fixtures and Lamp Cases.

And Machinery A. C. and D. C Motors to Standard Voltages. Pumps. Pumping Plant, Engines Lighting Sets, etc.

At the address below:—
RAVELIN STREET, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

"BE WISE IN TIME"

—if you are feeling "a bit below par"—"not quite the thing"—"run-down"—or "out of sorts". See to it that your indisposition is removed before it turns to something more than an ailment. It is always unwise to ignore even the slightest sign of sickness. Napoleon use to say: "Every moment lost gives an opportunity for misfortune." This is eminently true in regard to any poor condition of health. Much trouble is caused by stomach and liver disorders; if this is so in your case a timely dose of that famous and well-known specific—Beecham's Pills—is the best and safest medicine to take. Relief invariably follows even the first dose; and if you persevere with the treatment,

AND TAKE

the pills regularly, you will soon establish a state of good health to which, possibly, you may long have been a stranger. For "run-down" men and women Beecham's Pills are a reliable remedy. Their tonic and corrective qualities soon bring the important organs of digestion up to their normal efficiency. They also exert a purifying effect upon the blood and thus benefit the whole bodily system. Depressing and unhealthy conditions soon yield to the beneficial influence of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lane
Sold everywhere
in boxes, Prices: As. 8, As. 12, and Rs. 2.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

CLAIM TO EJECT ESTABLISHED.

The Asoka Swdeshi Stores Ltd. ... Plaintiffs, v/s.
Vasanji Purchottum and others ...Defendants.

Before Mr. S. A. Dhumoria, Third Judge, Presidency Small Cause Court.

Plaintiffs sought to eject the first defendant, their tenant and the second and third defendants, the sub-tenants of the first defendant from a portion of Patel Buildings, Princess Street from the third floor occupation by them. Plaintiffs case was that they had purchased the building in question for four lakhs and a half for the purpose of opening a universal store, and that they reasonably and bona-fide required the premises for their own use. Mr. A. K. Suntoke appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. R. R. Dadachanji represented the defendants.

The learned Third Judge, in his judgment stated that the plaintiff Company was started with a capital of a crore of rupees, of which 25 lakhs were called in; their business was on the lines of universal stores for the sale of indigenous produce and manufacture. If it is to be carried on on a line of the stores in European cities, those who have seen the latter would easily pronounce that the building in question is ridiculously small, and if it is to be carried on even on a comparatively small scale adopted by the Army Navy, Whiteaway Laidlaw and Evans Fraser His Honour thought the building would barely suffice.

His Honor further remarked that it was not competent to the defendant for the Court to dicate to the plaintiffs how much space they would assign to each department. He held that the premises were required bona-fide and reasonably for the company's use and business, and that the defendants should be ordered to vacate.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST BY PEON

ACCUSED DISCHARGED

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Ranbahadur Indrasingji, a Parseshi peon was charged by Sub-Inspector Achrekar with criminal breach of trust, as servant of Rs. 2,920, belonging to the firm of Gulabchand Mulakchand.

Mr. Solomon appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case are that on the 11th ultimo the cashier of the firm had given the accused Rs 3,920 to pay hundis to a customer. At 6-30 p.m. the accused returned saying that he had paid Rs. 400 to a customer; he handed Rs. 600 back and said that he had missed the balance amounting to Rs. 2,920 while going along Shaik Memon Street. He also produced 33 blank sheets of paper of the same size as the currency notes which he said he had found in his pocket in place of the 33 currency notes.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that as he was going along Shaik Memon Street after paying one hundi he met a friend who took him to the bazaar and gave him something to eat. He got confused and went home. Afterwards when he felt better he put his hand into the pocket of his coat to take out the money. He found only Rs. 600 in Notes and 33 blank sheets of paper. 33 Notes had disappeared mysteriously. He went at once to the firm of his master and corroborated the matter.

His Worship remarked that it was quite possible that the accused had actually been the victim of some ingenious thief. He believed what the accused stated and remarked that somebody must have drugged him. Under the circumstances he gave the benefit of the doubt and discharged the accused.

THEFT OF PROPERTY WORTH RS. 7,000 FROM ASQUITH & LORD.

SMART ARREST BY POLICE-MAN.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Kilby charged Pedro Mannuel Fernandes, Santan Marquis Pascal Pereira, Deenish Minghel Vaz and Shankar Raja, a Victoria driver with house-breaking and theft on the night of the 11th ultimo of property consisting of suit-cases, toilet-cases, woolen and cotton cloth, shirts and other valuable articles valued at Rs. 7,036 belonging to Messrs. Asquith and Lord of the Esplanade Road. All the accused were undefended.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The facts of the case are that on the night the 11th ultimo at 3 a.m. accused No. 2 broke into the shop and kept a victoria ready and placed property worth about Rs. 5,000 in and as the victoria was going along the Cathedral Street driven by the accused No. 3 with accused No. 1 seated in it a police sepoy arrested him and brought the victoria to the Palton Road Police Station with the property. On the statement made by the first accused accused No. 2 and No. 4 were arrested and subsequently property worth Rs. 2,000 was recovered from different places.

Mr. Gillard, Managing Director of the firm in question identified the property.

After having heard the evidence, the Magistrate sentenced the accused as under:—

Accused No. 1 to two years' rigorous imprisonment; No. 2 and No. 3 being juveniles were ordered to undergo a sentence of two years in the Dharwar Juvenile Gaol; No. 4 was discharged and No. 5 was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASHTMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika", Sunday, July 2, 1899.

ASTHMA CURE

TO THE EDITOR,

Sir,—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying a simple asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Babu J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man and distributes medicine "gratis." A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benares have been radically cured by using his medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind. Babu J. P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Babu at Durga Kund Road, Benares City.

Correspondent S. M. L.

NOTE.—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific.

Present address:—
J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, 5, Benares City.
(1)

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, 1st April, 1921

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		2,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indians		—
" " Imports		100

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES

Egyptian F.G.F. Spot slow sale		8 14
Sakeies—	— —	17 50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time	May	12.23
	July	12.69
	Oct	13.38
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	11 81
	July	12.28

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 1st April 1921

Months	To-day's prices
April	14 80
May	14.70
June	14 70
July	14.70
Aug.	14.75
Sept.	14.75
Oct.	14.80
Nov.	14-85

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 1st April, 1921

April	7 75
May	7 93
June	7 95
July	8 12
August	8 20
September	8 28
October	8 30
November	8 33
December	8 36
January	8 39
February	8 42
March	8 45

Tone:—Qrient but Steady. Manchester Market Quiet Yarns:—Steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 1st April, 1921

M.G. Bengal, Good	4.35
" " Fully Good	4.85
" " Fine	5.10
Bn. i Comra, Good	5.35
" " Fully Good	5.85
" " Fine	6.10
Broach, Good	6.65
" Fully Good	6.70
" Fine	7.15
Salnde, Good	4 23
" Fully Good	4.73
" Fine	4.98

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 1st April 1921

	Bales
Total Actual Export	8,000
" Forwarded	29,000
" Imports	23,000
" Stock	1111000
Actual Weekly Sales	17,000

Water Twist 1/8 Printers cloth 40

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 1st April 1921

Months	To-day's prices
April	—
May	7 93
June	—
July	8 11
Aug.	8.17
Sept.	—
Oct	8.30
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	8.40
Feb.	—
Mar.	—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

May	14.50

Prices taken at 10-10 a, m, nearest actual values

London, 1st April 1921

Exchange in London at Paris	56 0
Do in Italy	96.10
Do in Germany	240.62

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATION.

Stockholm	16.84
Christiania	24.44
Amsterdam	11.35
Switzerland	22 5/8
Belgium	53 75
Athens	51.38

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 1st April 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12 000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to Continent	2.000
Futures at New York May	11.89
Futures at New York July	12 40
Futures at New York Oct.	12 89
Spot Cotton at New York	12 00
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.53
Futures at New Orleans May.	11.51
" " July	11.95
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	65/8
Demand Bills	3 91 50
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 1/2
" " Foreign	56 1/8

New York, 1st April 1921

Week's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	80 000
" Exports to Great Britain	8.000
" " to France and Continent	39.000
" to Japan	7.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports.	1,387,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,57.000

(Delayed in transmission on)

METALS

London, 1st April 1921

English best Selected Copper	£70
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£69 1/8
Copper Brazers	£116
Yellow Metal	£10
Hard Spelter	£20
Corrugated Sheets	£27
Iron Block	£104

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris Francs 56 06

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold m/s Sellers £ 16 1/2

RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs, ex-Ship m/s £18/-

RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship m/s Sellers £ 14 1/2

TONE OF RAPESEED DULLES:—

Linseed Calcutta April-May Value Very Slow £16

LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs, ex-Ship s/m Very Slow £17 1/4

TONE OF LINSEED:—

LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) s/m Very Slow £14 1/4

COTTONSEED. Bombay (sound delivered per tone. m/s Sellers £ 9 1/2

TORIA RAPESEED:— m/s Sellers— Inactive.— £17 1/2

London, 2nd April 1921

Linseed Calcutta Apr.-May-June Sellers £16

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java G. & F. Calcutta: April Sellers— 37/6

Do New Crop June-July sellers—32

Fine White Java, G. & F. Bombay April sellers 38/6

Do Karachi Mar. April Sellers—38/9

Tones:—Very Dull

MONEY MARKET,

Rents 3%	58
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/2
" 2 months hence	32 1/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—China Banks and Indian bazaar sold Bulls

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	—
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 3/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6
" " " " 6 "	7 1/8
Bar Gold (per oz)	7 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7% since 15th April 1920	
Interest day to day loans	6
" 7 day Market loans	5 1/2
Amount paid into the Bank of England 15th April to 20	—

New York, 1st April, 1921.

Demand Bills	391 50

New York, 2nd April, 1921

Demand Bills	3/91.50

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

April, 4.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M.G. Broach April/May at Rs. 259½ and after touching Rs. 260½ dropped to Rs. 256½ which was the rate at 3 p.m. F.G. M.G. Broach July/August was Rs. 275½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 256½ for Fully Good M.G. Broach April/May and Rs. 273 for July/August delivery. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 256½ and closed at Rs. 255 for April/May, July/August closed at Rs. 271½.

Our market for ready cotton was rather dull on Saturday last. Some nice ready lots of Akola Khamgam and Amraoti cotton were sold at about Rs. 215/225. About 3,000 Rs. are reported to have been sold.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 4th April 21.

		Rs.
Fully M G Broach	April-May	255
"	July-August	270 1/2
Fully MG Bengal	May	198
"	July	212
Fine M G Oomra	May	236
"	July	239

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 2nd April 1921.

Cotton	13926 Bales
Wheat	3197 Cwts.
Linseed	781 "
Rape, etc.	nil "
Gingellyseed	219 "
Poppyseed	nil "
Groundnuts	437 "
Castorseed	8638 "
Rice	83439 "
Myrabollams	874 "
Cottonseed	12305 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	331 "
Juwar	Nil "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	855 "
Bajra	563 "
Coal	1935 Tons

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

4th April, 1921. Bazaar Terms 6 p. m.

Ready	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	82 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	81 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	63 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8 0 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	9 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10 12 0
Teeiseed, White 85-15	70 0 0
Teeiseed, Gajar 75-25	65 0 0
Teeiseed, Gajar 50-50	62 0 0
Teeiseed, Black	56 0 0
Poppyseed White	12 8 0
Groundnuts	56 0 0
Mowraseed	7 4 0
Barley	47 0 0
Castorseed	44 0 0
Virar Cotton Seeds Ready	28 0 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	9 4 0
Wheat June-July	—
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	—
Wheat Oct.-Nov.	—
Linseed May	14 0 0
Linseed, Sept.	—
Linseed Dec.	—
Rapeseed April-May	—
Rapeseed June-July	—
Teeiseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.	—
Teeiseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.	—
Teeiseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.	—
Wheat June-July	—
Wheat Aug.-Sep.	—
Wheat Oct. Nov.	—
Linseed Sept.	—
Linseed Dec	—

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 4th April 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/3 3/8
Bank Demand	1/3 7/16
Dec Acceptance 3m/s	1/4 1/8
Fcs. Demand	34¾ 1/2
American Dollars	3.09
Hongkong Dollars	188
Shanghai	258
Japan	189
Singapore	180

Market:—Steady

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

4th April 1921

	Per Maund. Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4 84 8 0
Do.	1 86 0 0
Do.	1¼ 86 0 0
Do.	1 1/2 86 0 0
Do.	1¾ 87 0 0
Do.	2 87 0 0

COPPER RATES

1st April 1921

Copper	3/4 85 0 0
Do.	1/ 92 8 0
Do.	1¼ 100 0 0
Do.	1 1/2 100 0 0
Do.	1¾ 100 0 0
Do.	2/ 95 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	—
Panch taka Japanese	26 0 0
Copper English Bars	55 0 0
Brass-Bars	26 8 0
Lead	65 0 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 4.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 29-14.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 87-12.

EXCHANGE

T. T. on London, 1/3-7/16.
D. D. on London, 1/3½.
D. D. on Paris, Frc. 355.
3 M/st D. A., Frc. 390.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 191.
60 D/st D. P., Rs. 182.
American Cross rate, dol. 3.92.
Paris Cross rate, Frc. 56.10.
German Cross rate, 245.
London Silver spot D., 32½.
London Silver forward D., 32.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 78/8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 99/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 69.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 56.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 62.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

SHARES.

Market closed very strong. Bear covering the sales.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2,100, By. Cotton 890, By. Dreing 3,360, Century 1,152/8, Cent. India 3,460, Colaba Land 2,190, Crescent 535, Currimbhoy 1,250, David 1,560, Fazulbhoy 1,410, Finaly 890, Ind. Bleaching 175, Ind. Malwa 610, Kasturchand 1,475, Kohinoor 2,800, New Great 685, Pearls 935, Phoenix 705 xd., Shapurji 298/12, Swan 890, Simplex 595, Swadeshi 3,650, Tata Mill 1,450.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 700, By. Burma 500, By. Burma N. I. 160 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 13/4, By. Tramway 112/8, Bundi Cement 40, By. Steam 310, Ind. Cement 320, Katni Ord 240, Katni Defd. 1,150, New India Ins. 5 dis., Shivrajpur 32, Tata Ord. 112/8, Tata Defd. 540, Tata Hydro 805, Tata Oil 110, Tata Bank 21/8, Scindia Steam 22 dis.

THE SIN OF THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

Perhaps one of the worst humiliations that we suffer in India to-day, is this, that we are having things perpetrated in our own country's name, which make us burn with shame and indignation, even to think about; and yet we all know that we cannot prevent them, so long as we have not got our own independence.

One of these humiliations is the terrible fact, often referred to by Mahatma Gandhi, that Indian troops have been summoned to fight in Mesopotamia and elsewhere against those who are really our brothers. The Egyptians, Arabs, Syrians and Turks have learnt to hate Indian soldiers, because they have been employed, as mercenaries, by the Imperialist statesmen of Great Britain, whenever they have been engaged in seeking to deprive the Middle Eastern countries of their independence.

"A Far More Deadly Secret War."

All this is well known. But there has been a far more deadly secret war carried on all the while in which we have been aiding and abetting the policy of economic greed and oppression. We have been engaged in selling poison to the Chinese people and debauching them. We have even been engaged, as I shall show later, in doing the same to our own Indian fellow-countrymen abroad.

The story of all this, when one comes to think about it, is more cruel and mean than War itself. For nearly a century the British rulers in India had forced China to receive Indian opium. Twice, the Chinese Government had resisted: twice, they were defeated by the gunboats of Great Britain; twice, they were obliged to admit opium by treaty. So the unequal struggle went on; and each year the Indian revenue was enriched by many millions of pounds sterling.

Then, in 1907, conscience awoke. The British Parliament agreed that this immorality must proceed no further. The amount of opium forced upon China was to be diminished year by year, until it vanished altogether.

China herself made a remarkable effort after this to eliminate the vice; and by the year 1914, she had begun to hope for success. Then the Great War began. In the world confusion which followed an altogether new and hateful traffic, was secretly carried on from Japan. Morphine injections took the place of opium-smoking. The opium, from which Morphine was manufactured, was grown in India; it was sent over by ships and then made into Morphine in Great Britain: last of all, it was introduced into China from Japan.

How the evil spread during the War may be seen from the following figures. Japanese official statistics show, that the importation of Morphine rose from 30,000 ounces in 1913, to 358,543 ounces in 1915, and 600,228 ounces in 1917! There has been a diminution since then, owing to a change in the Japanese Law: but the evil has by no means been checked and new ways of evading the law are already being found.

An American's Observations.

The following is the account given by an American, Mr. Edmund B. Chaffee, who has travelled all over North China:—

"It is not after all the *smoking* of opium that is increasing so rapidly; for that is the vice of the rich. The danger lies in the widespread use and abuse of *Morphia*. The needle is injecting the poison into the masses of China. The coolie class especially is threatened. They are spending their coffers for "shots" of Morphine. Three "shots" per day,—and the victim is dead in a few months. The millions of China,—fifteen millions is a conservative estimate,—are now being debauched by opium and its derivatives. The number is rapidly increasing."

Again the same writer says, "Thirty tons of Morphine reach China each year, principally from Japan. The retail value of this, at sale prices, to the Chinese coolies would represent over £10,000,000." When this huge sum is considered, it is easy to understand the attraction which this traffic has for unscrupulous manufacturers and dealers.

We go on from China to Singapore. Here is one of the wealthiest ports in the world, where the British merchants have been accumulating riches, year after year. Yet they are refusing to tax themselves to any proportionate extent for the upkeep of the Island. They prefer to save their own pockets, and obtain nearly half the yearly income from a shameful opium monopoly. Out of a revenue of 19,000,000 dollars, more than 9,000,000 dollars are derived from opium.

I will here give Miss De-la-Motte's own account of her visit to the opium dens at Singapore. "We got into a rickshaw," she relates, "and went down to the Chinese quarter, where there are several hundreds of these Government licensed opium shops, —all doing a flourishing business. Each packet sold bears a label,—'Monopoly Opium.'"

"In one den, there was an old man,—but you can't tell whether a drug addict is old or not; he looked, as they all do, gray and emaciated,—as he caught my eye, he laid down the needle on which he was about to cook his opium pill, and glanced away:—

"Why doesn't he go on?" I asked my guide.

"He is ashamed to have you see him," I answered.

"But why should he be ashamed?" I asked.

"British Govt. Not Ashamed."

"The British Government is not ashamed to sell the opium to him. Why should he be ashamed?"

"Nevertheless," replied my guide, "he is ashamed. You see what he looks like; what he has become. He is a more recent victim. He still feels that he has become degraded. Most of them do not feel that way,—after a while."

Miss De-la-Motte goes on to say, that the same evening in Singapore she read a Reuter's telegram from London as follows:—"Thirty-one Chinese were arrested during police raids on opium dens in Liverpool."

"Coming fresh," she adds, "with my companions from these opium dens on Singapore, I must say this item caused me some mental confusion. It must be also confusing to the Chinese sailor. He must ask himself, "why is it that the white race is so sedulously protected from such vices, while the subject races are so eagerly encouraged?" It may occur to him, that the white race is valuable and must be preserved; and that the subject races are not worth protecting. It would seem, at first glance, as if subject races were fair game, —if there is money in it."

Such is Miss De-la-Motte's own narrative. But where does their opium come from? *From India.* And who gets the greatest profit from it? *India.* And who has been responsible for this cultivation of opium for the poisoning of the Chinese? *The British Government in India.*

Facts About Mauritious.

I shall give, last of all, the facts concerning Mauritius, which to all intents and purposes has become an island of Indian settlers. Two out of three of the population are Indians. Those Indians who came out, under Indenture, were degraded and demoralised in the first instance by the Government of India's own regulations, which allowed a proportion of three men to every one woman who was sent out to that colony as indentured labourers. This altogether unequal sex-proportion has led to terrible immorality in every colony where Indians were sent out under the Indenture system. Mauritius was not in any way different from Natal or Fiji, in this respect. Up to the time of the Great War, the amount of opium sent to Mauritius from India was greatly in excess of the medicinal requirements, but not so outrageously in excess as to imply the encouragement of drugging and poisoning. Since the Great War, the figures can only bear the latter interpretation: and while the Mauritius Government is primary guilty for thus making a rapidly increasing revenue from opium, yet at the same time, the Indian Government is guilty for selling that opium without the appearance of any check, yet "nowing well all the while how it would be used. The figures, from the "Statistics for British India", English issue, are as follows:—

1912-13	..... 10 chests.
1913-14	..... 19 chests.
1914-15	..... 23 chests.
1915-16	..... 65 chests.
1916-17	..... 120 chests.

The revenue derived from opium in 1915 was 54,126 rupees. The revenue in 1916 was 2,27,628 rupees,—an increase of over 400 per cent! This increase cannot possibly be due to increase in population, because the population of the Island is very nearly stationary.

No! It can only have one meaning. The Indians of the Island are being debauched with opium and the Government of India have been receiving indirectly a large portion of the profits. The sale of those 120 chests to Mauritius is a very small, but most significant item in the trade which makes up the £3,160,605 opium revenue received by the Government of India from the sale of opium abroad in the year 1916-1917.

Can it be dreamt of for a single moment that, if the people of India had the full power in their own hands, they would endure for a moment such a disgraceful state of things as this? It is the huge military burden, far in excess of India's need; it is the huge foreign administrative burden for in excess of India's need; it is the the vast *expenditure* of India, which makes the present Government resort to such shady practices for obtaining money.

Swaraj—The Only Remedy.

The only remedy for all this, I am more and more convinced, is the attainment of Swarajya at the earliest possible moment. —"The Democrat."

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 4.

The weather has been dry except for a few falls in Malabar and Bombay Deccan. Trivandrum reporting half an inch. Western disturbance is feeble and is now affecting Kashmir.

Forecast:—Few falls in Kashmir and Bengal.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at origin about two thousand miles away was recorded on Simla Seismograph at sixteen hours one minute yesterday.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 2 hours on Monday, the 4th April 1921 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north and the southwest of the division. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is considerably higher than usual both by day and by night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are generally higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and except at Karachi the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is higher than usual over the division; night temperature is above normal at Mount Abu but below it at Jodhpur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is considerably higher than usual, Deesa reporting a maximum reading of 112deg.; night temperature is above normal at Surat and Veraval but below it at Bhuj and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the southeast of the division. Humidity is in excess at Chanda and in defect at Amraoti, Raipur and Sangor. Day temperature is normal or in slight excess; night temperature is higher than usual at Sangor.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual at Bombay. Day temperature is nearly normal and night temperature is slightly higher than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports a light fall of 0.14in of rain. Skies are lightly clouded at Belgaum and heavily clouded at Poona. Humidity is in excess at Belgaum, is normal at Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur and is in defect at other stations. Day temperature is higher than usual in the north of the division; night temperature is considerably above normal at Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Trivandrum reports 0.46in of rain and Poona reports a very light fall. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Madras, Malabar and the Konkan and at a few stations in the Bombay Deccan. Light cloud has appeared in the north and the southwest Punjab. Day temperature is higher than usual to the north of the latitude of Bombay, the excess above normal being considerable in the Punjab; night temperature is above normal in the Punjab.

Forecast.—No large change is likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 3rd April 1921.

Local rain has fallen in Malabar with a few falls in southeast Madras and south Hyderabad. Cochin reports three quarters of an inch and Gulbarga a half. Temperature is high in the Punjab.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

April 4.

S S Gurna, Cooper, Calcutta.
S S Varela, Cammack, Busreh.
S S Hannover Cassen, Suez.
S S Trevean, Dennis, New Port.
S S Bankura, Bradnam, Busreh.
S S Franktor, Wilson Rangoon.
S S Ooloobarea, Lane, Buereh.
S S Clan Macdonald, Low, Glasgow.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Koranna, Cartwright New York.
S S Barpeta, Harley, Busreh.
S S Scindia Caine Liverpool.
S S Karachi, Revolt, Alleppy.
S S Querimba, Thomson Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Kilindini for Allepp/
Steamer Kaiser-I-Hind for London.
Steamer Alungoan for Rangoon
Steamer Eastern Merchant for New York.
Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.

S S Falls City:—The steamer Falls City, 2916 tons, Captain F. H Gething, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Querimba:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gurna, 3227 tons, Captain R D Cooper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Trevean:—The steamer Trevean 3791 tons, Captain W. Dunnet, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Ports with a general cargo.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura, 1905 tons, Captain H. A Brabham arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 650 passengers.

S S Franktor:—The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer Franktor, 2297 tons, Captain D W M Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Ooloobaria:—The B I S N Company's steamer Ooloobaria 3437 tons; Captain C H Lowe arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Koranna:—The W and A. Graham Company's steamer Koranna, 2267 tons, Captain H Cartweight, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, 1876 tons Captain G I Harley, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia 3246 tons, Captain A Collie, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Querimba:—The B I S N Company's steamer Querimba, 4937 tons Captain R. F. Thomson will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with ballast.

EXPORT

April 4.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:800 cwt. leensced oil cake Kulkarni Lele and Co.

S S City of London Liverpool:—279 bales cotton Walmer and Co; 52 bales cotton by, Walmer and Co.; 51 bales cotton waste, Walmer and Co.; 200 bales cotton waste, C. Chandulal and Co.

S S Falls City for New York:—100 bales cotton waste, Khimji Vishram; 8000 cwt. castorseed, Kalli Bros.

S S Clan Keith for Manchester:—200 tons, manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Eastern Merchant for Barcelona:—300 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co. 100 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Eastern Merchant for New York:—81 cwt. Asafatida, Grindley and Co.; 88 cwt. Asafatida, M M T Afsheer; 2 bales scona leaves, Thos. Cook and Sons.

S S Delagoa Maru for Jokolama:—9 cwt. cardamoms, Mitsui B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha.

S S Delagoa Maru for Moji:—300 bales cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha.

S S Delagoa Maru for Yokoachi:—250 bales cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha.

S S Delagoa Maru for Shanghai:—800 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—70 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 301 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co.

S S Kidderpore for Moji:—280 bales cotton N W K Kaisha.

S S Kidderpore for Yakoachi:—500 bales cotton, Takoku M K Kaisha.

S S Yashoda Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton N W K Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.; 550 bales cotton, Ozu-burin and Co.; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagal, 300 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co.; 1700 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, N Fatehally and Co.;

S S Yashoda Maru for Osaka:—800 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co.

S S Yashoda Maru for Yakohama:250 bales cotton, Ozu Buin and Co.; 200 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co.

S S Yashoda Maru for Yokaochi:—1300 bales cotton, N W K Kaisha: 500 bales cotton Gosho Kaisha.

S S Yashoda Maru for Hongkong:—400 bales cotton twist, C Bomanjee and Co.

S S Yashada Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

IMPORT

April 4.

S S Irani from Red Sea Ports. Agents P. G. S N Co:—15 cases specie, 850 bales sweeting, 66 pags alfadi, 82 bales dry fish, 12 bales fish mne.

S S Barala from Basra. Agents B I S N Co:—15 bales specie, 2 cases specie.

S S Versova from Basra. Agents British I S N Co.:—3126 baskets wet dates, 146 baskets, zhedi dates; 59 bales carpet 100 bags tobacco; 12 bales specie 5 cases specie.

S S Cocanada from Bassein. Agents:—B I S N Co.:—45703 bags rice.

S S Jeddah from Aden, Agents British India S N Co.:—27 bags harabol, 2 boxes specie, 25 bags gum, 15 bags gum Arabic; 6 bags gum myrran; 13 pkgs fish fines.

S S Morea from London. Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—2296 bar silver, 2 box soverigns, 1 box specie.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Young Nationalists League, a public lecture will be delivered by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to-day at 6-30 p.m. on Measure and meaning of freedom the compound of the "Sandesh" Office, in the Khotwadi Lane, when Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar will preside.

All are cordially invited to attend.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

(Registered) December 1911)

HEAD OFFICE—The Central Bank Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
LOCAL BRANCHES—(1) Mandvi, (2) Zaveri Bazar (3) Dalal street.
BRANCHES—Amritsar, Calcutta. Jharia, Karachi, Lahore and Lyallpur.
LONDON AGENTS—The London Joint City and Midland Bank Ltd.
NEW YORK AGENTS—The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	" 1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 49,99,000
RESERVE FUND	" 20,00,000
DEPOSITS (31-12.20)	" 10,93,81,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500- from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS—for Rs. 5,000- and over are received for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

PURCHASE AND SALE of securities at best rates available effected without commission.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Managing Director.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

University Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehanjir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.

Bandra Municipality Special General Meeting, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.

Public meeting in connection with the Satyagraha Week, at Shantaram's Chawl, Kandewadi, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

Public meeting at the K. D. O. Mahajan Wadi, 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Mails for Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, L. Marquis, etc., and for S. Africa per the Karoa close at 9 p.m.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, annual Genl. Meeting, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 7.

54th Anniversary celebration of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Prarthana Mandir 6-30 p.m., Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye will preside,

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana to-day at 6-15 p.m.

POSTOL NOTICE

The next Homeward Steamer Caledonia sailing on Sunday the 10th April 1921 will proceed as far as Marseilles.

Parcels for Countries beyond France will not, therefore, be forwarded by that steamer.

MAIL NOTICE

The Mail Steamer China which left Bombay on the 19th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Saturday the 2nd instant.

The Mail Steamer Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 24th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday next.

TUKARAM TATYA DISPENSARY:

The Tukaram Tatya charitable dispensary, situated in the servants of India Society's building, treated 456 males, 120 Females and 77 Children, in the month of March 1921.

SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DIS FENSARY.

The Third Annual General Meeting will be able Dispensary, conducted by Dr. Gulamhussun V. Patel the Total attendance for the month of March was 3,908, out of which 721 were males, 1,334 females and 1,853 Children.

SATYAGRAHA VOLUNTEERS

All the Satyagraha Volunteers are informed to be present on Wednesday the 6th April, 1921 at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.) near the Rastia Shala Building, Princess Street.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ

In connection with the anniversary, Prof. G. M. Chiplunkar, will be deliver a lecture on "Indian Nationality and Religion" this evening at 6-30 p.m.

CITY MORTALITY

The total mortality of the city was 238 on the 1st April as opposed to 130 and 225 on the corresponding day last year and the corresponding day in 1918. There were no attacks of cholera. Ten attacks and 6 deaths from plague and 7 attacks and 5 deaths from small-pox were recorded.

IMPERIAL INDIAN CITIZENSHIP ASSOCIATION

The informal Conference on questions relating to Indians abroad to be held under the auspices of this Association and fixed for Friday the 8th instant has been unavoidably postponed to Friday the 15th instant and will be held at the Servants of India Society Hall, at Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY PRATHNA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj there will be a Public Meeting in the Prarthana Mandir on Thursday the 7th April 1921 at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Minister of Education, has kindly consented to preside.

C. EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

On the 31st ultimo the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, the Minister of Excise had the pleasure of visiting the above institute in company with Messrs. N. M. Joshi and B. N. Motiwalla, sectaries of the Social Service League. Mr. Joshi took the visitors round to all the various activities of the Institute. The Hon. Mr. Mehta had specially visited the Institute with the object of getting some idea whether the men were really benefite by these welfare works, such as recreation clubs, gymnasium and ascertain whether this sort of social activities would save the workers from the ruinous habit of drinking. He talked with some of the workers and put them various questions pertaining to drinking etc., with the express view of getting some information about the liquor problem. The visitor expressed his satisfactions at the all-round working of the Institute.

RS. 13,500 DAMAGE BY FIRE.

A fire, resulting in a damage estimated at Rs. 13,500 broke out on Sunday evening in a three-storied building, the upper floors of which were used as residential quarters, at Third Bhowiwada. The building, which was known as "Gaculnath Maharaja. Building", was an old one with electric fittings in it and has been gutted. The fire is supposed to have originated from the fusing of an electric wire. The flames, on account of wind blowing at the time, assumed a rather dangers aspect and showed a tendency to spread to neighbouring buildings, when they were brought under control, but not before five *pedis* on the ground floor of a neighbouring building were considerably damaged.

Mr. Nagle, of the Fire Brigade, while coping with the outbreak, was over come by smoke but he recovered soon after. Further a lascar received an injury on the face and has been detained in the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

The damage is estimated at Rs. 13,500, and both the buildings are covered under fire insurance.

A BRAVE RESCUE

A passenger writes:—It was 2 a.m. on Monday, the 21st March when the steamer "San Francisco Xavier was leaving the Dabhol harbour on the Konkan coast. The harbour is situated at the mouth of a river and its entrance is between two rocks. When the steamer was passing out, she struck a little canoe of a fisherman with the result that the fisherman's canoe was upset and he cried out "Sab! Sab!" He floated with the ebbing tide. The Muhammadan captain after some time stopped the steamer and ordered some of his crew to rescue the unhappy man. Eight brave Hindu and Muhammadan sailors lowered a life-boat and followed the track of the fisherman until they also had melted in the distance in the moonlight. Four hours had passed and the passengers began to entertain fears about the fate of the rescuers, when with the flowing tide the brave sailors returned, spent with long rowing. The fisherman's canoe was tied with a rope behind the life-boat and the poor fisherman was fortunately in it. It is very strange or rather unbecoming the passengers that they did not raise any cheers for the gallant sailors, not even for the plucky fisherman.

SATYAGRAHA WEEK.

TOMOROW'S PUBLIC MEETINGS,

Under the joint auspices of the Swarajya Sabha, Khilafat Committee, Indian Home Rule League and the National Union public meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Shantaram's Chawl, Kandewadi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

Lala Lajpatrai, Messrs. V. J. Patel and Marmaduke Pickthall will be among the speakers.

MEETING AT K. D. O. MAHAJAN WADI.

A public meeting will also be held at the Katchi Dassa Osval Mahajan Wadi, Khadak, Mandvi at 9-30 p.m.

TODAY'S MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Bombay "G" Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar, a public meeing will be held at 9 p.m. today (Tuesday) in the Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. M. B. Belkar, Mr. N. D. Savarkar, Mrs. Kamalabai N. Vijaykar and others will speak on the "Satyagraha Week and what we should do."

'FOR ANGLO-INDIANS AND EUROPEANS ONLY."

POOR USE OF RESERVED SEATS.

The Secretary, of the Railway Grievances Committee, Bhusaval, in his daily report to the President, of the same Committee in connection with the number of seats reserved for Anglo-Indians and Europeans on trains to and from Bhusaval, gives the following details as received from the Volunteers detailed for duty at the Bhusaval station for the 24 hours ending with 2nd April 1921:—

(1) N. E. passenger; (2) Calcutta mail; and (3) Nagpur Passenger (355 Dn.)—No. passenger occupied the seats all these trains. The total number of seats reserved was 26, 26 and 10 respectively (12 passengers were made to get down from the first mentioned train.)

(4) Nagpur Passenger (354 Up); 2 occupied out of a total of 10. (2 Ar., Dep. nil).

(5) N. E. Passenger; no seat occupied out of a total of 26.

(6) Calcutta mail; 4 seats occupied (2 Ar. and 2 Dep.) out of a total of 5.

(7) Delhi Express; 8 seats occupied (4 Ar. and 4 Dep.) out of a total of 16.

(8) Nagpur Passenger (351 Down); no seat occupied. Total of seats reserved 10.

(9) Nagpur Passenger (158 Up); 12 seats occupied (6 Ar. and 6 Dep.) out of a total of 27.

(10) Nagpur Passenger (157 Down); 2 seats occupied (Ar. nil; 2 Dep.)

(11) B. S. L. Passenger; and (12) A. L. D. Passenger; no passenger occupied the seats, seats reserved being 22 and 16 respectively.

(13) N. E. Passenger; 4 seats occupied (2 Ar. and 2 Dep.) out of 26.

(14) Nagpur mail (2 Up); 10½ seats occupied (7½ Ar. and 3 Dep.) out of 28.

(15) Delhi Express; 9 seats occupied (4 Ar. and 5 Dep.) out of 26.

(16) Nagpur mail (1 Down); 11 seats occupied (6 Ar. and 5 Dep.) out of 30.

This during the 24 hours under report out of 310 seats reserved for Anglo-Indians, only 31 were occupied.

VE' COWARDLY ACT.

At the Girgaon Police Court before Mr B. N. Athaule Sub-Inspector Khan charged Ruben Joseph, an Israel carpenter, with voluntarily causing hurt to Elias Samuel, the complainant, by means of a soda water bottle.

The facts of the case are that the complainant, who is a distant relative of the accused, was not on good terms with him. On Friday last the complainant and his companions were seated on the verandah of a shop, discussing about their work. The accused, who was intoxicated, rushed on him with a sodawater bottle and dashed it on his head and bolted away. The bottle exploded and the complainant received a cut on his head and he was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital. On hearing of the incident the complainant's son went in search of the accused and got him arrested at Phul Gally, near Sandhurst Road.

As the accused had a number of previous convictions, the Magistrate sentenced him to six months rigorous imprisonment, and further ordered that after the expiery of his sentence, he should be sent back to the Court to be bound over.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OG PATHAN BRUTALITY.

BORROWER KILLED WITH A STICK.

Another case of Pathan brutality was revealed on Sunday in the course of an inquest held by the local coroner, touching the death of Bana Ghatge, aged thirty-five, victoria driver, residing with his wife and children at Ripon Road.

The evidence showed that Moosakhan Monukhan, a Pathan money-lender, had lent Rs. 300 to the deceased who could not repay the amount on the appointed day, nor on any subsequent days during which the Pathan called at his place for the money. At last, on Saturday evening the Pathan again came to the deceased's place and demanded the money. On the deceased's replying that he had no money at the time the Pathan took up a stick and struck him on the head. The deceased at once fell senseless and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was declared to be dead.

The jury recorded a verdict of death from the fraction of the skull, resulting from his having been struck on the head with strick by Moosakhan, the Pathan).

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, April 1.

Since our last report dated 15th ultimo our market ruled quieter during the interval in sympathy with lower advices from all quarters and prices for ready sugars have been reduced by one rupee eight annas per cwt. all round. The stocks are small but the arrivals are expected within a fortnight and the dealers being nervous there is no strength in the market. Karachi and Calcutta markets remain quiet with lower rates and no business. Java market keeps quiet but steady with old crop doing at 26 gilders F O B while New Crop in offered freely. A small business has been done for India at 34s c.i.f. Java shipment. Home market keeps steady with free sellers and no buyers. American market keeps steady.

A further consignment of 1,000 tons Natal Sugar has arrived per s.s. Karoa.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 40/8/0 equals 42s F B Harbour stocks 20,000 bags

Mauritius Rs. 40/8/0 F B Harbour stocks 7,000 bags.

Natal Rs. 39/8/0 F B Harbour stocks 1,200 tons.

"SUSPEND N. C. O. FOR A REASONABLE TIME."

GIVE NEW VICEROY AN OPPORTUNITY.

MR. RAZA ALI'S REQUEST TO MR. GANDHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 4.

The Hon. Mr. Syed Riza Ali, member of the Council of State, has addressed a letter to Mr. Gandhi in which he asks him to suspend the Non-Cooperation movement for a reasonable time to enable the Viceroy to see and judge things for himself. Mr. Riza Ali asks whether it is just or fair to allow the Non-Cooperation movement to go on without giving the new Viceroy an opportunity to study the situation for himself. He says:—"Non-Cooperation is not an end in itself, it is only a means to an end. Your object is to obtain redress of the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs. But how can any man, assuming he is actuated by the highest and noblest of motives, remove our grievances unless he is given sufficient time? I venture to say that by temporary suspension of your progamme you will not only be adding to the high esteem in which you are held —even by those of your countrymen who do not agree with you—but will be vindicating your position and policy in the eyes of the civilised world"

CONSUMPTIVES' SANATORIUM AT DHARAMPORE.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR PARSI WARD.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay has subscribed Rs. 150 to the Funds of the Consumptives' Home Society, Bombay, for the King Edward Sanatorium at Dharampore (Simla-Hills) which is H. E.'s third contribution.

There being no Endowment Fund for the maintenance of poor Parsi patients, an Appeal was issued to the Community last September for an Endowment Fund of Rs. 1,00,000 set apart for the purpose and recently Bai Banoobai Framji Commissariatwala has given a donation of Rs. 10,000 in cash in memory of her son the late Mr. Sorab F. Commissariatwala to the "Parsi Patients' Maintenance Fund." Other donors have given a sum of Rs. 16,000 and Government and other Securities of the face value of Rs. 11,500 have been collected. A sum of Rs. 50,000 remains yet to be collected to put the Fund on a permanent footing.

EXCERPTS FROM 1919-20 REPORT.

The following are some excerpts from the report for the year 1919-20:—

There were 40 patients remaining under treatment from the preceding year.

In the year under report 91 New Cases were admitted making a total of 131 treated in the period. The strength of different Communities of patients was as follows:—Hindus 58; Anglo-Indians 4; Parsees 9; Mahomedans 13; Indo-Christians 3; Sikhs 4. Of these 91, 69 were males and 22 females.

55 other patients came to Dharampore but could not be admitted for want of accommodation, the bulk of this number stayed at Solon and other neighbouring places.

Of the 131 treated, 26 were discharged within a month as being too advanced for special treatment. Of the remaining number the majority left in the winter fairly recovered.

There was complete recovery in 7.19 per cent.; partial recovery in 43.8 per cent. failures in 49.01 of the total treated.

The Medical Officer in submitting his report adds:—"It will not be out of place at this juncture to invite sympathetic attention of the generous public to render a modicum of help to this hard hit Institution."

FIRST MAHARASHTR PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

BULLETIN NO. 1.

We have the honour to inform you that the First Maharashtra Provincial Conference under the amended constitution of the Indian National Congress will be held at Bassein sometime early in May next on days to be notified hereafter. The Reception Committee is representative of all classes and opinions in the Thana District and the arrangements regarding the Conference are proceeding apace The Conference pandal will accommodate five thousand people. Delegates' camps will be situated near the pandal.

The Reception Committee requests the patriotism and public spirit of Maharashtra to muster strong at Bassein both as delegates and visitors. The Committee particularly appeals to the people of the Thana District to respond to its call by sending generous donations and by enrolling as members in large numbers. The number of delegates for the Indian National Congress has now been restricted; but as no limit is placed on the number of delegates to the Provincial Conferences they will play a greater part than before in the political education of the people and will therefore be more fully representative of their views and sentiments.

The Conference will discuss the important subjects of Swarajya Non-Cooperation, Indians Overseas, the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs, the working of the Reforms, Swadeshi etc. and all other local questions of the Maharashtra Province. The Committee earnestly invites the fullest cooperation of all in the work that lies before it.

It may be stated that acceptance of the new creed and constitution of the Congress the only condition for taking part in the deliberations of the Conference. All shades of opinions will have a legitimate place in the Conference. Every delegate will have perfect liberty where he differs from any resolution passed by the Congress to try and persuade the Conference to amend or reject it.

Fee for the membership of the Reception Committee is Rs. 10, and that for delegates Rs. 3. A limited number of peasant delegates from every district will be admitted free. No fee will be charged for lady visitors.

Deputations of the Reception Committee are touring in the Thana District for enrolment of members and collection of funds. The Committee trusts that a generous response will be forthcoming to its appeals

Further particulars will be available by reference to the Hon. Secretaries of the Conference, at Bassein (Dt. Thana.).

G WARD (DADAR) DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Proposals for the election of 17 representatives must reach the Committee office by the 5th instant (office hours 7 to 9 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m.), duly proposed and seconded.

All Volunteers and Hon. workers who are in possession of membership receipt book in their hands much return those books immediately to the Committee office.

Final elections will take place on the 10th instant.

THE CAMPAIGN OF REPRESSION.

A WEIGHTY PROTEST.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S TELEGRAM.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart. President of the Bombay Presidency Association has sent the following telegram to the Government of India:—

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association strongly protests against the campaign of repression started by some of the Provincial Governments against the political workers and strongly disapproves of the manner in which the District and other Magistrates have been recently using the provision of the Criminal Procedure Code in such a manner as to interfere with the legitimate rights of the public workers to educate the public opinion in this country."

VICARIONS PUNISHMENT,

PENALISED FOR BROTHER BEING AN N. C. O.

The following extract from the "Independent" is amusing and throws a flood of light on bureaucratic mentality:—

The following order has been issued against Mr. Bhairow Sahai by the District Magistrate, Fatchpur.

"Whereas information has been received by me that Bhairow Sahai is the brother of B. Uma Shanker Pleader, who is a leader of the Non-Cooperation movement, he must be asked to show cause why he should not be removed from his post."

REPRESSION IN BURMA.

PREPARING FOR N. C. O.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 4.

The General Council of the Burmese Association have passed resolutions regretting the Burma Government's repressive policy and suggesting postponement of the rural self-Government bill until constitutional reform becomes a fact. The first resolution runs as:—"This meeting views with ararm the policy of repression that is being inaugurated by the Government of Burma, though Burma is a peaceful country and its people loyal to the British Government. The meeting also urges the British Parliament, Secretary of State for India and Governments of India and Burma to stop all repressive measures in Burma and that if sedition and unrest follow repression Government will be responsible for all consequences of such measures."

The newspaper "New Burma" suggests that people should prepare themselves economically and otherwise for Non-Cooperation, when the time comes for that policy to be put into practice.

REPEAL OF ROWLATT AND PRESS ACTS.

STATEMENT IN "BASUMATI."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 4.

A vernacular paper "Basumati" states that it has learnt from the most reliable authority that the Cabinet has decided to repeal the Rowlatt Act and the Press Act.

KHILAFAT WORKERS ON TOUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, April 4.

Maulana Shaikat Ali, Maulana Mohame Ali, Hakeem Ajmal Khan, Maulana Abdul Kalam, Azad and Mr. Khaliq Uzzaman came to attend the All-India Congress Committee at Bezwada. From Bezwada the party travelled to Madras. There Maulana Mohamad Ali addressed a meeting attended by fifty thousand people. He was accorded a most enthusiastic reception and the two brothers were taken in procession. They collected Rs. 20,000 for Symrna relief at Madras and got promises for Rs. 45,000. The party arrived at Bangalore this morning. They were taken in procession and the crowd was one moving mass of humanity. In the afternoon they will address a public meeting and to-night leave for Meerut via Bombay.

A NON-CO-OPERATOR CONVICTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, April 1.

A Non-Cooperator was convicted for six months under the Seditious Meetings Act on Thursday. Mr. Connor, Additional District Magistrate, Amritsar, convicted Sardar Amar Singh, of Jhapal in Amritsar District, a Sikh Non-Cooperator, for delivering a political speech in the Golden Temple on 20th March and sentenced him under Sections 1 and 7 of that Act to six months' rigorous imprisonment. In the course of the judgment the Magistrate observed that the references to the deplorable Nankana Sahib affair and to the manner in which Government was dealing with the investigation were unwarranted and were obviously of a nature likely to cause public excitement,

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS TO MEET LALA LAJPAT RAI.

The members of the Bombay Standing Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress are invited to meet Lala Lajpat Rai at 5 p.m. this evening at the offices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, 20 Tamarind Lane. The Secretary regrets that owing to want of time no individual notices could be sent.

AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

VAUDEVILLE

As the Bandman Comedy Company has finished its Bombay Season the Royal Opera House is entertaining us with a Vaudeville yesterday, as cinema film, we had one entitled "Out-Yonder." It is the story of a girl called Hotsam, who is living in the great reef lighthouse with her father Captain Barton. There is a third person there, an ordinary sailor called Joey Clarke, who is madly in love with Flotsam, But she does not love him, as she shows, when a rich man called Edward Ellis comes up there with his family. Edward and Flotsam immediately fall in love with each other, and so it is decided by Edward's aunt to take Flotsam away with her and educate her properly. This naturally does not please Joey Clarke. He tries to get the girl for himself, but fails. Then he plays a diabolical trick, which only a disappointed lover would do. When Edward's yacht is coming to the Reef one night, he extinguishes the light in the light house. Edward's yacht would have been dashed to pieces, had not Flotsam in the nick of time lighted a torch and signalled to her lover's yacht. The end is happy. The lovers are united and the villain of the piece dies.

Bi-Bo and Frolova give some charming music between the various acts of the film, Bi Bo plays an aria from Pagliacci, which is followed by a guitar and mandolin duet by Bi-Bo and Frolova. Bi-Bo's execution of 'March,' which follows next is absolutely marvellous.

He plays on five instruments at the same time with consummate skill! His acrobatic music is also remarkable when he plays on two instruments together. The show ends with the American new dance by Bi Bo and Frolova.

Altogether it was all very well done, and so, it is to be hoped that more people will go to see it day after day.

LEAGUE FOR COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Third Annual General Meeting of the League for Combating Venereal Diseases, was held yesterday evening in the half of the Bombay Sanitary Association, Dr. Sir Temulji Nariman presiding owing to the absence of Sir George Curtis who was indisposed.

Dr. Sandlands placed the report of the Hon. Secretaries of the League for the year ended 31st January, 1921.

On the motion of Dr. D'Monte, the report was approved and adopted unanimously.

Dr. Katrak then moved that the office bearers of last year, he elected as such for the current year and in doing so he remarked that the present office bearer had earned the best thanks and gratitude of the League by their splendid work.

The motion was carried after it was seconded by Dr. Mrs. D'Monte.

The Chairman at the end of the proceedings said that he wished to convey the League's deep gratitude to Sir Georges Curtis for his most valuable services to it.

(Continued from Column 6.)

would be no exaggeration to say that they would at least have emerged from the game on level terms.

The Lusitanians played a splendid game all their men giving a good account of themselves. Wadia and Cyriaco and Lawrie deserve special mention among the forwards while Faria and Stevens and Caesar did yeoman services in the defence line.

The teams were:—

LUSITANIANS A.

Goal: B. Solis; full-back: J. Faria, Stevens F. D'Souza; half-back: P. Lewis, Patrick Mendes, Caesar; forwards: Marcus D'Souza, A. Wadia, Lawrie Fernandes, Cyriaco D'Souza, A. Martin.

R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

Goal: Caneiro; full-backs: Gabriel, Atkinson; half-backs: Selkirk, Callighan, Hartley, forwards: White, Netscher, Cannell, Whittaker, Clynes.

Umpires: Major Brougn and Mr. Kapadia.

Great excitement prevailed after the close of the game and there was some talk of the R. I. M putting in a protest against the decisions of Major Brough—but saner counsels seem to have prevailed in the end. Major Brough may have been guilty of some minor oversights while umpiring—but in the major decisions of the day he displayed commendable firmness and promptitude. The conviction of having consciously discharged his duties will be an adequate set-off against the unkind comments of some of the spectators.

TODAY'S GAME.

5-30 p.m.—119th Infantry v. Ajmer.

TENNIS IN BANDRA.

The following is the result of the finals of the All-Bandra Tennis Tournament held under the auspices of the Trio Club, Bandra. Gentlemen's Singles—C. Gonsalves beat A. C. Pereira, 2—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Gentlemen's Doubles L. C. Barton and R. D. Marshall beat Louis Fernandes and G. Fernandes 6—3, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles—Mrs. N. L. Inkson and L. C. Parton beat Miss H. Bocarro and C. Gonsalves 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.

MARCHING ORDERS IN HOCKEY.

LUSITANIAN A 5 BEAT R. I. M. DOCKYARD 1.

AN EXCITING GAME.

Play in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was continued yesterday on the Gymkhana before a record crowd of spectators—the largest that had yet turned up during the course of this year's tournament to witness any match. Considerable enthusiasm was evoked by the fact that two local teams were playing—the only two local teams to survive the earlier rounds. Both teams having a splendid record of excellent hockey to their credit a very interesting game was anticipated.

Unfortunately the course of the game that resulted from the clashing of these teams was marred by happenings of a very regrettable nature. Mr. Hudson, the Secretary of the Tournament Committee had specially requested both the teams to play a clean and decent game without resorting to foul tactics as had happened in some recent encounters and it was expected that all would go well. After a series of even exchanges the Lusitanians succeeded in netting a goal and this in a way excited the Dockyard men and goaded by the initial reverse their men began slowly to drift into questionable methods. However, they had short shrift at the hands of Major Brough and when Whyte their right-winger deliberately tried to aim a hit at S. D'Sousa, he was promptly sent off the field by Major Brough.

After a while curiously enough he returned to the field perhaps with the intention of resuming play when he had to be again ordered off the field. The Lusitanians scored another goal in the first half and with a lead of two goals they changed sides. In the second moiety too there was a recrudescence of trouble, for after Netscher had netted a goal for R. I. M. Atkinson their left full-back ran full tilt at Wadia with the intention of charging him and Major Brough had to send out Atkinson too. Three more goals were scored by the Lusitanians before the close of the game—but these goals were punctuated by attempts at foul play on the part of their opponents and once Major Brought had to warn a third man—one of the R. I. M. backs. The Lusitanians on the whole played a neat and decent game and gave a delightful exhibition of hockey—though in one or two minor instances their men also were at fault.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

When the R. I. M. team and the Lusitanian team entered the field punctually at 5-30 p.m. both teams were given splendid ovations by their respective supporters who had mustered in large numbers. The R. I. M. had the better of the bully-off and made a run for the Lusitanian goal but Faria cleared well. A series of even exchanges followed the forward line of both teams playing for all they were worth to score. The ends were visited in quick alternation—but nothing resulted. Midway through the first half Cyriaco who was playing at the top of his form found his opportunity and made a thoughtful pass to Wadia, who after some dodging in the circle bagged the first goal of the day by a powerful shot which found the net squarely. Undaunted the R. I. M. men again took up the attack and for a time kept Faria and S. D'Souza busy at the full-back line. All would have gone well with them yet—but Whyte tried to aim a hit at S. D'Souza's leg for which he was turned off the field. Playing one man short the R. I. M. gave a very good account of themselves and in facts saw more of the attack—but the Lusitanian passing machine which worked with wonderful accuracy proved too much for them and the R. I. M. defence was penetrated successfully for the second time and Lawrie netted the ball after cleverly evading Gabriel and Hartley. The position at the end of the first half was:

LUSITANIANS A. ... 2 Goals.
R. I. M. DOCKYARD 0

After ends had been changed R. I. M. started with a better game and they tried to rush the Lusitanian goal by shock tactics. Advantage of weight and the fresh spurt of energy had its effect and after barely five minutes Netscher their right-in scored the only goal for his side in fine style. An exciting interlude of quick play—splendid passing and stout defence—followed and not rarely, the R. I. M. though one short fared the better in the exchanges and an equaliser was deemed yet possible when Atkinson tried to rush Wadia and nearly twenty minutes of play and was promptly marched off the field. This roused the temper of the R. I. M and thereafter they were not so much playing for victory as to get even with their opponents in other ways. Their game naturally suffered in consequence and the nimble Lusitanian forwards led by that prince of players Cyriaco D'Souza found no difficulty in scoring again and again. Three more goals were bagged in eight minutes, Marcus scoring the 3rd and Lawrie the fourth and fifth goals respectively. The score at the end was.

LUSITANIAN A. ..... 5 Goals.
R. I. M. DOCKYARD ..... 1 Goal.

For the R. I. M. Selkirk and Gabriel played a sound defence game while Netscher Cannel and Clynes played excellently in the forward line Caneiro in the goal effected some wonderful saves and displayed great presence of mind even in the midst of the wildest tumult. In fact—if only the R. I. M. men had kept their temper it

(Continued in Column 5.)

"The car of outstanding value"
"As Silent as A Cat"

THE ROVER CAR

12/28 H. P. 4 cylinder, Magneto Ignition, self-starter, lighting set, sankey steel detachable wheels with or without Discs.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of

Touring Torpedos, 2 seaters, Landaulettes, Cabrioletes

AT

Makers list prices plus cost of importation.

Sole Agents:

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

Branch at DELHI | Apollo Bunder BOMBAY | Telegrams "CHALO" 2

JUST ARRIVED

ITALIAN PONZANO RED HEXAGON TILES.
LARGE SHIPMENT RECEIVED.
Apply for price list and samples.
Prompt attention Solicited.

F. MURAGLIA & CO.
Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

On all matters concerning
INCOME TAX OR SUPER TAX
CONSULT
NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
F.L. A. A., (London) F. Inc., C. A.
Hanuman Building, Homji Street, Circle, BOMBAY.
Over 2,500 firms successfully represented.
Telephone No. 2560.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES LIFTS & PLATES GLASS, WITH THE
GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
13-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,18,68,425
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, etc.
AGENCIES:
Bombay ... Sedgwick Collins (India), Ltd.
Calcutta ... Tata Sons, Limited.
Calcutta ... J. F. Madan.
Karachi ... Jamsed N. R. Mehta.
Colombo ... H. L. De Mel & Co.
Colombo ... Henderson & Co.
East Africa ... Narandas Rajaram & Co.
Poona ... H. H. Tavaria.
London...Sedgwick Collins (Agencies), Ltd.
Representatives wanted in many of the principal Mofussil towns and the usual commission agency terms will be paid to authorised Agents.
J. REID HYDE, General Manager.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:
113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
DIRECTORS:
Sir JAMSETJEE JEEBHEBHOY, Bart. (Chairman).
Sir HUKAMCHAND SARUPCHAND, Kt.
RAHIMTULLA CURRIMBHOY, Esqr.
COWASJI JEHANGIR (Junior), Esqr.
COLLINS M. ROSS, Esqr.
KIKABHAI PREMCHAND, Esqr.
M. C. SETALVAD, Esqr.
VELJI LAKHAMSI NAPPOO, Esqr.
J. C. SETALVAD, Esqr. (Ex-Officio).
CHIEF AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:
MESSRS. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Applications for Agencies in unrepresented districts are invited from First Class Firms.
J. C. SETALVAD & CO., Managing Agents.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING (FRONT ENTRANCE) FORT, BOMBAY.
Expert preparations as for the last twenty years both personal and through post, for High Commercial Accountancy, Banking and Secretarial appointments or practise. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditors' Diploma Examination, a speciality.
PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

MOTORS & GENERATORS.
Wagner A. C. Motors 1/4 to 50 H.P. Rectifiers for charging bataries. Standard testing instruments. D. C. Motors 1/8 to 15 H.P. Dynamos 1 to 13 K. W. Ready delivery. Crude Oil Engine.
Sole Agent and Distributor for India:
BABAN GOKHALAY.
Opera House, Terminus, Girgaum.
Tel. WAGNERELEC, Bombay. 'Phone 4545

WANTED AGENTS.
Gentleman who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
LIBERAL TERMS AND EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers are requested to write out their full names and addresses legibly with ledger No. whilst making remittances, in absence of which the money has very often to be kept in suspense account, reminders issued and the paper stopped for want of sufficient information. All this causes annoyances to all concerned but it can be avoided with a little attention. Signatures are not always legible. The Company will not be responsible for the non-delivery of paper in such cases.

MANAGER,
"The Bombay Chronicle."
1st February, 1921.

PUBLIC MEETING

SATYAGRAH WEEK.

Under the joint auspices of the Swarajya Sabha, Khilafat Committee, Indian Home Rule League and the National Union Public Meetings will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at SHANTARAM'S CHAWL, Kandewadi. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside

Lala Lajpatrai, V. J. Patel, Marmaduke Pickthall will be among the speakers

A Public Meeting will also be held at Katchi Dassa Osval Mahajan Wadi, Khadak, Mandvi at 9-30 p.m

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, April 5, 1921.

IS INDIA HELPLESS?

The telegram which we published yesterday regarding the Greek offensive in Anatolia declaring that the destruction of Islam in Anatolia is projected, that England is conniving at the project, and that "the whole Orient will suffer if it remains a helpless spectator," came from a Turkish personality, well-known in England, who is in a position to be well-informed from both sides. He was until lately a strong partisan of the British and had earned distrust from the Young Turks on that account. His telegram expresses accurately the feelings of the Muslims here and everywhere; that is why we gave it prominence, in order that the Government of India might know the vigour of that feeling, and the anguish of the Indian Muslims in their utter helplessness. To whom, under Allah, can Indian Muslims look for help against such manifest injustice except to the Government of India?

The standpoint of the Turks is logical and very simple. They say: We surrendered to you British, at the armistice, upon certain definite understandings, one of which was that you were to garrison the strategic points in our country with "Allied" troops. By Allied troops we naturally understood the troops of the Allies—England, France and Italy—civilised troops. We never thought that you would let loose on our most fertile, peaceful and best governed province the savage and fanatic Greeks, who played the jackal to you in the war (always with an eye towards your enemy)—the Greeks who outrage women, torture children and think it a religious duty to exterminate the Muslim people. If you wanted our country why did you not come yourselves and take it? If you wanted to secure the welfare of the people in it, why did you not examine their condition and then entrust the matter of their future to your League of Nations? Every advance of Greek Christianity against us has meant the practical extermination of the Muslim population, as you well know though you conceal the facts. You British always used to stand apart from these atrocities, you used to stand for justice as against fanaticism; for that we loved you and regarded you almost as a Muslim Government because you judged men as Islam commands, by conduct, not by creed. But now, for a whole generation, we have seen you backing the fanatics, egging them on to murder and despoil us, precisely as old, wicked Russia used to do. You publish lies against us and suppress the truth. And now, when we surrendered to you on the faith of gentlemen, you first disarmed us and then let loose the bloody Greeks upon our helpless people. Are we wrong in thinking that your aim is not the welfare of the Turkish peoples, not even the subjection of our country to Allied control, but to exterminate the Turkish nation, and thus "spread Christianity" in Anatolia?

That is the view not only of the Turks, but also of the Indian and all other Muslims. Now is the Government of India's opportunity. England has forfeited the trust of all right-thinking people but India can regain that trust by a decided action consistent with the former fame of England for religious tolerance and love of justice. Not India only, but all Asia is now looking to the Government of India to stand forth nobly as the saviour of the "helpless" East, and prove itself in truth an *Indian* Government.

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL CABINET.

An announcement made in a Delhi telegram, which we published on Thursday, makes us wonder as to the principles according to which they choose the "representatives" of India in the Supreme Council of the Empire. The Government of India, particularly under the dismal rule of the departing Viceroy, have won for themselves a most unenviable reputation for consistent and persistent indifference to the public opinion of this country. But it was left for this parting kick of the ex-Viceroy to show us that not all the teachings of history, not all the experiences from his own failures, not all the remonstrances from those who still believed in the sanity of his Government have taught Lord Chelmsford to see from the people's standpoint. We have no desire to be personal; but we should like to know on what principle of public policy has the Rao of Kutch been jockeyed into this great position of Imperial trust? All that we have heard, all that we know about this prince makes us seriously uneasy about the genuineness of his claim to "represent" India. He is a true blue Tory of the deepest dye, who has not the least sympathy with popular movements, with democratic aspirations. His State, in spite of every advantage of situation and surroundings, is the most backward in the Bombay Presidency. We cannot, perhaps, quarrel with a ruler whose absolute indifference to, if not positive neglect of, the needs of his administration have driven out of his State men who have become the ornaments of public life in Bombay. But we must protest emphatically against his selection as the "representative" of India in the highest cabinet of the Empire. Rumours about the current malad-ministration in his State, and the chronic abuses in the various departments reach us frequently; but they are in too vague a form to enable us to ground a charge against his selection on that score. We might urge at least this without fear of contradiction: One who has stood out as the an opponent of all improvements in the means of transport and in education on specious pretexts; one who will not sacrifice his "independent" currency however it may complicate the exchange problem of British India; one who will not consider a uniform customs policy for India because forsooth he has none for his own State, is not by any stretch of imagination a suitable man to represent India.

As regards the selection of Mr. Shastri we have already expressed our view. We differ from him too clearly as to the needs of India to require us to minimise our congratulations to him personally for the "honour," done to him. We know India is poor enough, in all conscience, in men of the fearless, disinterested Gandhi type. But we trust Mr. Shastri will not suffer himself to be hypnotised by the social experiences or political experiments that the arch-hypocrite of England knows so well how to command. The Imperial Cabinet meets to discuss, among other things, the fiscal policy of the Empire. Mr. Shastri's princely colleague will necessarily look upon the matter from his own narrow, insular—we had almost said, personal, —standpoint. The burden will, therefore, be all the greater on Mr. Shastri's shoulders to defend, to vindicate and to preserve India's rights.

"FRIEND OF INDIA" AND FOE OF INDIANS.

To the many "achievements" of Lord Chelmsford during his Indian Viceroyalty, the "Bengalee" adds two, which are not generally known. Our contemporary has reason to believe that in 1920 his Lordship threw serious difficulties in the way of the appointment of Lord Sinha as the Governor of Behar and Orissa. Further, our contemporary says, "but for his (Lord Chelmsford's) perversity, we have equally good reasons to believe, Indians of such eminence as Sir Chimanlal Setalwad and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu would have been entrusted with some important portfolios in the Government of India." In view of his association (by compulsion of circumstances much more than through innate sympathy) with the Reforms, Lord Chelmsford claims to be ranked among the "friends" of this country, but he belongs to that well-known Sydenham species of "friends," who are friends of India and foes of Indians at one and the same time. Lord Chelmsford has promised us that he will "always watch with the greatest interest and sympathy the fortunes of India in the spheres of constitutional progress and of commercial and industrial development." If he had only assured us that he would watch with the same interest and sympathy the fortunes of *Indians* as well, he would have been entitled to the warm gratitude of the people of this country, but, as it is, his parting promise raises more apprehensions than feelings of thankfulness. All India has condemned his Viceroyalty with one voice, in which the saner element in the Anglo-Indian Press has, we are glad to see, joined. And the British Government has conferred a Viscounty on him! It is, of course, usual for a retiring Viceroy to get preferment of this sort. But for the British Government to flout the public opinion of India in this manner, only shows the gulf that separates India from Britain or rather from the present Government of Britain—a gulf that Lord Reading must help to bridge over if India is not to be permanently lost to the Empire.

Notes of the Day.

The Irish Viceroy.

Lord Talbot, like Lord Reading in India, is understood to have been chosen to carry the olive branch to Sinn Fein. Except that he is a Roman Catholic, there is nothing in the career of Lord Talbot or in his recent utterances, so far as we are aware, to show that he genuinely sympathises with the Irish nationalist cause. He is not even a Liberal peer and the fact that he has been the Chief Unionist Whip since 1913 is calculated to raise a suspicion whether his appointment is not a fresh instalment of the price which Mr. Lloyd George is paying to the Unionist Party for their unnatural support to him. In any case, the appointment cannot be deemed to constitute really so happy an augury for the "new era" in Ireland as is suggested. Lord Talbot does not proceed to Ireland with even a quarter of the credentials that Lord Reading has brought to India, and yet the problem of Ireland is no less grave than that of this country. We cannot help expressing our fear that in the person of Lord Talbot His Majesty's Government have sent a mediocrity of the type of Lord Chelmsford and we can only hope that the consequences for Ireland as well as the Empire will not be so deplorable as in the case of our departed Viceroy.

A Short Way With Strikers.

The following message published by the "Daily Mail" in mail week from its Athens correspondent sheds significant light on the methods adopted by Tino and his myrmidous in fighting the Turks:—

During a mass meeting of railway strikers at the Municipal Theatre, Piraeus (the port near Athens), troops closed the doors and arrested them all. They were promptly enrolled in the Army and put into uniform. Five hundred were put in a steamer and sent off to the Smyrna front. The remaining 750 were sent for duty with the Corps of Engineers. Many then desired to return to their civilian work but were told it was now too late. Provincial strikers are being similarly dealt with.

This sounds bad, but it is no worse than the usual methods of the Venizelos Government. Such is the Government which the Allies have been supporting with all the moral and material aid England can offer.

Scraps of Paper.

In a recent issue of the "Sunday Times", Mr. Harold Cox, writing about the non-cooperation movement initiated by Mr. Gandhi, points out that what has brought about a complete change in the attitude of Mr. Gandhi towards British rule is the failure of British statesmen of the present day to honour the principle of equal justice laid down in the Victorian era for the Governance of the Empire. This principle was concisely set forth in the proclamation which preceded the annexation of Natal in 1843. "It is worth quoting to-day" says Mr. Cox, "because its continued violation constitutes one of the gravest difficulties that the Empire has to face." The proclamation ran as follows:—

There shall not be in the eye of the law any distinction or disqualification whatever founded on mere distinction of colour, origin, language, or creed, but the protection of law, in letter and substance, shall be extended impartially to all alike.

Seeing that the destinies of the Empire are wielded to-day by "statesmen" of the Curzon type, in whose eyes such proclamations are no better than mere "scraps of paper," it is no wonder that at present there should not be anywhere within the Empire, except, perhaps, in Great Britain, even the pretence of recognition of this great principle. On the other hand, the open acknowledgment is made as a matter of pride for the whole world to note, that the Empire is a "White Empire" run mainly, if not solely, for the aggrandisement of the White races. In pursuance of this policy of "White Race Supremacy," peoples of dependencies, like India, are made to feel that they are out-castes and "undesirables" not only in the Colonies of the Whites but even in their own country. So long as the noble principle of equal justice set forth above is not brought into universal operation throughout the Empire, so long will Pax Britannica remain a mere high-sounding name.

A Similarity of Names.

The winding up of the affairs of the India Newspaper Co., Ltd., London, in connection with the newspaper "India" slain by Congress has led to a confusion of ideas in the brain of at least one shareholder of the Indian Newspapers Co., Ltd., Bombay. The Manager of the "Bombay Chronicle" has received a letter breathing deep anxiety, which we hasten to assure the public is quite groundless. The Indian Newspapers Co. is quite well, thank you, and, though its organ is devoted to the Indian national cause, the Indian National Congress has not yet manifested any wish to slay it.

Dubious Tactics.

Both the "Englishman" and the "Statesman" of Calcutta seem to be anxious that India should go in for Imperial Preference, so-called. Both are blaming Manchester for making a wrong stand on Free Trade in order to assail the enhanced Indian import duties on textile manufactures. BBut we fail to see on what other grounds Manchester could have objected to these duties. Great Britain cannot honestly enforce Free Trade in India, while there is a Protectionist Policy obtaining at home, nor vice versa, apart from all question, India being permitted to formulate her own fiscal policy in the way she likes. So far as Manchester is concerned, we can never expect it to sympathise with the protectionist movement in India, for it knows full well that such protection would go primarily against its own interests. Hence it is that Manchester seeks shelter under Free Trade principles with a view to retain its hold on Indian markets. But, as the world is fully aware, the present British Government has given the go-by to Free Trade principles since the war and it will be arrant hypocrisy on its part to insist that India alone should pay homage to these principles. But any movement towards Protection in Great Britain is, as the "Statesman" well points out, bound to stimulate a similar movement in this country, which, as already shown, will be directed largely against British goods. Manchester and those who support its claims are, therefore, on the horns of a dilemma. The way out is suggested through "Imperial Preference," but unless it can be shown conclusively to India that she will stand to reap more than she loses by going in for such a doubtful venture, she will most resolutely resist all attempts to force it on her against her will. By the way, the "Englishman" seems to be ignorant that the excise duty on Indian cotton goods is still in existence. It will be news to the Indian public at least to hear from our contemporary that "its (excise duty's) removal was a source of satisfaction to all sections in this country, European as well as Indian."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ASIATIC COMMISSION.

THE LABOUR PARTY AND THE INDIAN CAUSE.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

III.*

(Specially Contributed to the "Chronicle.")

I have already described, in my second article, the two chief political parties,—the South African Party under General Smuts, and the Nationalist Party under General Hertzog. I have shown, how the latter party desires a Republic, along with complete severance from the British Empire. I have also explained, how General Hertzog is only a Nationalist for his own people. He would be the very last to respect Indian Nationalism, in South Africa. If his party came into power, there would immediately be an attempt either to banish the Indians from South Africa, or else entirely to segregate them and take away their privilege of holding property and land. The bitterest opponents of the Indians are the Dutch Nationalists, under General Hertzog. Of this there can be no doubt. Furthermore, for the African, there would be nothing left but servitude.

The African Serf.

For the Dutch Nationalist regards all treatment of the African, on the ground of racial equality, as fundamentally vicious. He wishes the African to be the serf of the white man, bound to him as a hired labourer, but possessing no land of his own. I never saw anywhere else in South Africa such wretched specimens of African humanity, as I saw on the Dutch farms, and near the Dutch towns, in the Orange Free State. Nothing appears to be done to educate the Kaffirs in any way. After I had once seen the great burly South African Dutch, looking the very picture of health, and, side by side with them, the miserable African Kaffirs who were simply being exploited for servile labour and nothing else, I had no use for what was called Dutch "Nationalism." I could see that it would imply nothing less than perpetual servitude for the African.

An Inveterate Evil.

That this evil, among the Orange Free State Dutch, was inveterate, was made quite evident for me by what I saw also in East Africa. Every Indian there used to tell me, what a change for the worse had come over the country, since the arrival of a large body of Boer settlers after the Boer War. These Dutch farmers had soon created a terribly low standard of conduct towards the East African native. They treated him with a harshness which made my blood boil even to listen to! Most of the subsequent trouble in East Africa had been due to this; so I was told.

The Labour Party.

But, all this while, I have been leaving out of count the Labour Party in South Africa. Yet I spent more time with this party than with any other body; because I had a slight hope that it might be won over to see the justice of the Indian cause, and that it might learn to understand the brutality of crushing still further an utterly defenceless people. I cannot say that I succeeded to any great degree, although I found in Mr. Boydell, the chief organiser of the Party, one who was thoroughly sympathetic, and in Colonel Creswell, the Party Leader, one who was also in some degree in our favour. But the Labour Party was fighting for its own very existence; and it "could not afford to be generous",—at least, so I was told by one of its members.

The Labour Party itself was almost hopelessly divided on an issue which was really more fundamental in South Africa than any other. This was the question of "equal pay for equal work." As a principle, this meant that any worker, whether European or African or Indian, should receive an equal reward for the same quantity and quality of work.

Equal pay for equal work.

If this principle had been carried out, and if, side by side with this, all work had been thrown open to all workmen, then the millenium would have come! But, as far as I could see, there was not the slightest chance of this happening. For, first of all, the European arrogated certain trades to himself, and, secondly, in those trades in which he could not be a monopolist, he wanted his own standard of wage to be fixed and no African or Indian to be allowed to work at a lesser wage than the European was prepared to take. This, for the European, was really an attempt to fix the whole standard by himself and his own selfish interests. It was an instance of "Heads I win, tails you lose." And the Indian and African workmen were naturally not enamoured of the process.

The Indian workman penalised.

In order to show how impossible the position was, let me relate some facts, as far as I can remember them, about the printers' trade. I was asked by one of the Indian labour leaders to give my advice in the following matter. First of all, the European printers wanted to restrict the Indian workers to certain unskilled jobs. I urged, that they should on no account agree to any such restriction,—let the best man win! Then the Europeans asked that Indians should not undersell them. I urged the Indian leaders to ask the one simple question, whether the Europeans would stand out and refuse to break the strike, if the Indian workmen struck for the purpose of getting their own wages raised to the European standard, so that underselling would not go on in future. But the European leaders refused to promise. So all negotiations fell through. The Europeans could not get

*Previous articles appeared in the "Chronicle" of March 30 and 31.

(Continued on page 8.)

"MODERATES GUILTY OF HIGH TREASON."

THEIR MERGING IN THE BUREAUCRACY.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S INDICTMENT.

"THOSE WHO ARE NOT WITH US ARE AGAINST US."

"STAND ON YOUR RIGHTS: STAND ON YOUR FEET MANFULLY."

Lala Lajpat Rai delivered a very spirited address yesterday on the "Present Situation", under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

The Lalaji said the position was very grave indeed, and, at the same time very hopeful.

Till the other day, there were three parties in the land—the Bureaucracy the Moderates and the Nationalists. It was a painful duty to record to-day that the three parties had now been reduced to two. The Moderates had unfortunately committed a political suicide. They had, having accepted offices in State, merged themselves in the bureaucracy. they had become bureaucrats. At the bar of Indian public opinion the Moderates were guilty of high treason. They were lending not only their moral support, but also their legal support to the Government for repressing the National movement.

"Look at U. P., look at C. P., look at Bengal, look at the Punjab, look everywhere you like, you find the Government has purchased the support of every Moderate leader in the country!" This was the idea running through the Lalaji's speech. Not one Moderate leader was left unrewarded—even Mr. Sastri was not spared!

Every time Moderates spoke against Non-Cooperation, they were patted by the bureaucracy. That was a very humiliating position for any Indian. It was a disgrace to our manhood, and to our Nationalist spirit.

The Moderates had failed to protect the interests of the country. Despite the admitted extravagance of Government, what had happened to Moderates as soon as they accepted offces? Men who were living on Rs. 500 per month required Rs. 5,000 per month!

Moderates were purposely trying to extirpate the National movement. Nationalists could not retaliate: They were a non-violent party.

"We must know where we are", said the Lalaji. From his experience of the people of India, the speaker was sure the movement had permeated the masses. Otherwise, the Government would not have been nervous, would not have trembled.

The Lalaji concluded: "We must stand erect on our rights and on our feet manfully. We shall achieve our aims with our own hands. But, only on two conditions—we must not lose our temper, and must take our stand on the fundamentals."

Mrs. Naidu fully agreed with the Lalji.

At the Marawadi Vidyalaya hall on Monday evening Lala Lajpat Rai delivered a lecture, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

The Lalaji said the political situation just now was very grave, and he wanted all of them to realise the serious situation they were in. The position was very grave indeed and at the same time very hopeful. Yet it would not do for them to be neglectful of the factors that had contributed to the gravity of the situation. Fourteen months ago when he landed in this country after an absence of six years, he found three political parties in the country—the Bureaucracy and those who got their inspiration from the bureaucracy, Moderates and the Nationalists. Now it was painful to say, yet it was a fact which must be said and acknowledged that the three parties had been reduced to two. The Moderates had unfortunately committed a political suicide. (Laughter). In his very first utterance at Lahore after his return he had warned his Moderate countrymen to beware of the danger ahead. He believed then that they were performing very useful functions. He did not agree with their political views, but he had never doubted their honesty of purpose, and sincerity—at least of their leaders—and he had welcomed their criticism. A nation which was building itself—as Indians were building—required friendly criticism, and he had welcomed their friendly criticism. Again, when about the middle of the last year when he was the first to suggest the boycotting of reformed councils he had pointed out the danger that was lying ahead—the Moderate party practically merging themselves into the bureaucracy. He saw that it was one of the great dangers in working the reform scheme as it had been enacted. He was always afraid of those of his countrymen who had accepted office practically becoming part and parcel of the Government machinery. So long as they had not accepted any political office they were of us and with us. But the moment they merged themselves into the Bureaucracy, accepted offices in the Government and became part and parcel of the machinery, they practically lost all the independence and became merged in the Government party. It had made the situation clear however; although it had increased our difficulties, it had cleared the atmosphere. What he had apprehended had happened. They had become part and parcel of the Government machinery as it was inevitable. Honest men as they were, they were bound to carry out the policy of the Government. Men in responsible position could do nothing else. Therefore, it was one of the principles of national politics in every country not to identify themselves with any Government. It would not be true nationalism then. Whatever might be his opinion about the way in which he has to attain the freedom of his country, one of the most important cannons which he must always place before himself was that in no circumstances must he identify himself with the foreign machinery. And if he did it, then he lost his independence and merged himself in the bureaucracy.

HOW THEY METAMORPHOSED.

The speaker then gave the Irish example when the party under Isac Butt pledged themselves not to accept any Government office whatever might be their political opinions. He considered that the first canon of a nationalist party of whatever country it might be, was not to merge itself in the Government. He had at that time pointed out the danger of the Moderate Party being merged in the Government and unfortunately that was what had happened. They were honest people and patriotic too according to their own calculations. (Laughter). But he could not help concealing from himself the fact that at the present moment it was the Moderates who were standing between us and Freedom. (Cheers). It was unfortunately true and that must be recognised. They did not want to be disrespectful to their Moderate friends, but things had reached such a stage that a spade must be called a spade. The repressive policy dated from January and it was in December last that Dr. Sapru took office under the Government of India. Dr. Sapru could not disclaim the policy of the Government and if there were any doubts about it they were dispelled by his speech on the resolution in the Legislative Assembly, in which it was prayed that the Martial Law prisoners should be released. The present policy of the Government of India was as much formulated by the Indian members of the Viceregal Council as by the European members. In the United Provinces the same thing had happened. The public were informed that the Governor with the consent of the Ministers had by proclamation applied the Seditious Meetings Act to four districts in the Province. The Government of the Central Provinces said that no Government servant should show any sympathy with the Congress movement and they were punishing men for wearing Gandhi caps. The speaker said he was not wearing a Gandhi cap before, but since that order he thought it was the duty of every Indian to wear that cap. (Cheers). They must have read of the policy of the United Provinces Government with regard to the Kissan movement. They could not absolve the Moderate leaders, who had accepted offices in the Government of that responsibility. The same thing was taking place in Bengal. The great tribune of the people was roaring out on the Government side (Laughter). That was not the full account yet. (Laughter). In his own province there were practically no Moderates. But their national leader had gone a step further than the Moderate leader. It was the fault of the office which was the part and parcel of a foreign Government. It was the responsibilities of the offices which brought them down from a National to a Government office back. His friend, Lala Harkishan Lal, whom he still called his friend, had gone a step further. He had said in one of his speeches that there was no foreign Government so far as the Ministers were concerned. The very fact of his being in the Government of Punjab had converted it into a national Government! (Laughter.) There was no other meaning. The speaker had compared that with his performance as the President of the Provincial Conference at Jullunder and what a havoc it had made on his conscience. It meant that the idea was preposterous that they could accept office in a foreign Government and still remain Nationalists. It was an absolutely fallacious idea! A man who accepted office left outside his Nationalist character and became part and parcel of a foreign bureaucracy. He was responsible for the policy. He might not be able to influence it for better or worse, but in all matters of policy he had to bow, because otherwise he stood the danger of being called unfit. Look at Lord Sinha. (Hisses). He deprecated the hisses. Lord Sinha was one of the ablest men in the country. What was the Non-Cooperation movement doing for the moment and what were the Moderate leaders abusing the Nationalists for? The Nationalists in the Central Provinces wanted to put down the drink traffic. And that patriotic worker Wamanrao Jeshi was being persecuted! What were they doing in regard to the law courts? and what were the Government doing towards the Punchayats that were being established now? What were they doing in their National schools? Indians might be stupid in boycotting schools—although the speaker did not agree that they were stupid in either case. But where was the danggr to the country in establishing those? They found one of those Moderate leaders from his seat in the heavenly Assembly hurling anathemas on the Non-Cooperation movement and its leaders.

"MODERATES GUILTY OF HIGH TREASON."

And what were the Moderates doing everywhere? They were lending not only their moral support, but also their legal support to the Government for repressing this movement. They might have differences from the Nationalists. When they were friendly critics. Nationalists gave them credit for all honesty of purpose, but at the bar of Indian public opinion the Moderates would be guilty of high treason. There could be nothing less than that. Indians wanted Freedom for the country. Indians wanted Swaraja. What was our crime? We did not believe in compromise in pilfering with the rights of the people. What was our crime? We did not believe in drink; we did not believe in the law courts. What was our another great offence? We did not believe in the denationalisation. What was our greatest crime? That we Indians shall remain Indians! (Cheers). We might be mistaken in some of our methods, but for Indians to pursue such a repressive policy! That was what had happened by accepting the Reform Act. What was Government doing at the present time? Government had purchased the support of every Moderate leader in the country! Yes, he said it deiberately. They had arrived at a mutual agreement to support each other, to admire and to qualify each other! not one prominent Moderate leader had been left unrewarded. Indians were praying that Mr. Sastri would be spared that honour,—or rather dishonour But their prayers had been in vain. And even that man whose purity of life had been admired, had gone into the net.

"AIMING AT MUTUAL DESTRUCTION."

What did that mean? There were only two parties in the country now—the Non-Cooperators and the Bureaucrats. The Moderates had merged themselves into the Bureaucrats, and as such Indians were bound to treat them as bureaucrats (cheers). These two parties were aiming at mutual destruction. But things had come to such a pass that we must know where we were. From their high offices in the Government of India and the United Provinces these Moderates were pronouncing the death sentence of the Nationalists. They said that the Non-Cooperation movement was dangerous to the country and must be extirpated. They were purposely trying to extirpate it. Nationalists could not retaliate, because they were a non-violent party. But they must know where they were. The time had come to say that those who were not with us were against us. There were some who could not honestly join the Nationalists, but they were not hostile. That was the difference of heaven and earth! He must face those who were hostile to us, but not in the way they had done to some of the Moderates in this city. It was un-Hindu, it was un-Indian to refuse a hearing even to their enemy. Referring to the remarks of his friend Col. Wedgwood, the speaker said that the evil had come from the West; it was not inherent in our nature. It was a contradiction of terms that a Westerner should come here and teach them on the conduct of public meetings. Indians did not know anything of these hissings and hootings. They were the practices of the West, and it only proved that Indians were very good pupils and that they had borrowed it from the West. (Laughter). Yet, Indians should not borrow them. He begged of them to expiate that sin by inviting Mr. Sastri to give a lecture against Non-Cooperation. He welcomed such propaganda, and he invited them to go to the villages and address the masses and they would be secured a patient hearing and let the people make up their opinions. We even welcomed repressive measures, but we should not thank them for those. (Laughter). It was a great loss to the country in his judgment.

"VERY HUMILIATING."

It was a painful instance of a great political party consisting of most talented men, who had done great services in the past should have thus broken themselves aloof from their countrymen and made themselves part and parcel of a foreign bureaucracy. Henceforth, they ceased to exist as a party. Their very existence depended on the certificate that Sir William Vincent gave them. Every time the Government had patted the Moderates on the back when they spoke against Non-Cooperation. That was a very humiliating position for any Indian. As an independent Indian he would rather be hated than patted by a foreign bureaucracy, because the moment the Bureaucrac patted him on the back he would begin to doubt in his own sincerity—the two things were inconsistent! Because they had to destroy the foreign bureaucracy, how could they be friends? We might have limitations as to our powers; we might be mistaken in our methods; but there could be no mistake in our objective. The Bureaucracy wanted us to be kept down and we wanted to down them. We said that we could not be happy under a foreign Government. It was a disgrace to our manhood and to our Nationalist spirit. And when a foreign Bureaucracy patted us on our backs then we can be sure that they were bent on their nefarious task of destroying the Nationalist Party. He refused to recognise the Moderates as a National Party since they had accepted offices the Government. He remembered only one man who had remained a Nationalist even in Office, and that was Sir Sankaran Nair. The speaker sometimes even doubted him. Those things were seldom incompatiable. At least he had the manliness to say things. The Moderates were saying that Nationalists were creating chaos in the country and that they were justified in helping the foreign Bureaucracy to destroy Non-Cooperators. To that his reply was "We were not aiming at creating chaos, disorder and even if we did so the place of Moderates was with the Non-Cooperators and not with the Bureaucracy. They must abstain from accepting offices and not be instrumental in destroying the Nationalists' work."

MODERATES' FAILURE.

The Moderates had failed to protest the interests of the country. It was an admitted fact that this was a most extravagant Government on the face of the earth. The Moderates were crying hoarse over the extravagance of the Government and in every speech and book they had criticised the Government for its extravagant policy. But what had they done as soon as they accepted offices? What had happened to Moderates who were living on Rs. 500 per month, that they should insist on receiving Rs. 5,000 per month? The European bureaucracy wanted high salaries and they had adopted this policy of offering the same to some of their Indian colleagues. Proceeding, said the speaker Nationalists should at least know where they stood at the present. The Moderates said that Mr. Gandhi was an honest fellow, but that his followers were Satanic, because they were not carried away by the prospects of high salaries. Of course, the Non-Cooperation movement was being led by a man at whom they could not even throw a stone. He challaneged them to compare their work and their services etc. with those of Non-Cooperators, and he assured them they would not be found wanting. The propertied classes were bound to go with the Moderates, said the speaker. He did not want them to go, but he did not mind if they went. When did the propertied classes act as the apostles of liberty?

MOVEMENT HAS PERMEATED THE MASSES.

The Non-Cooperators made no secret of it. They were out for a revolution, but a bloodless revolution (Cheers). They wanted to reduce the differences; they wanted to demolish the barriers that existed between the common man and the propertied man; they wanted to remove the chasm between the educated and the uneducated; they wanted every Indian to come on the Congress platform; they did not wish to make a secret of it. Pandit Motilal Nehru had told them an interesting example of it, and the reason why they should wear the Khadar. He was travelling from Ajmer in a first class compartment with an officer and the latter said to Mr. Nehru: You are putting us in great difficulties. In future, we shall not know to distinguish you from ordinary passengers. How shall we behave when we meet a man in Khadar dress (Cheers and laughter). Mr. Nehru said: That is exactly what we are aiming at. We are going to dress in such a way that there shall no longer be any distinction between a fashionable Indian and a common Indian That had been the great curse of our country. We had put ourselves on a higher level from the ordinary people. We had many castes in this country, but the English education had added to them two more. One was the educated class and the other the England returned men. We wanted to destroy those differences. They could not love their country, unless they brought themselves to the level of the common man, to make the man appreciate that all were Indians. So long as the Congress movement was confined to the arm chair politicians, writing long editorials, the Government was not afraid, but the moment the Congress movement had gone to the masses the Government began to tremble. Government said that the Non-Cooperation movement was a failure. Then why were they so nervous? From his experience of the people of India the speaker, was sure that the movement had permeated the masses. Formerly, the political movement was purely a movement of the intellectual classes, of the educated men, of the pleader class—as Lord Dufferin called them. They were a microspopic minority. It was the first time in the history of the country that Mahatma Gandhi had put the vision of absolute freedom before the masses.

"STAND ERECT ON YOUR RIGHTS."

Concluding, said the speaker they should stand erect on their rights and on their feet manfully. He was perfectly certain and he said with all the sincerity and earnestness he possessed, that the victory would be theirs. The whole world might sympathise with them and Indians would thank them. But, Indians would achieve their aims with their own hands. But only on two conditions: Do not lose your temper and take your stand on the fundamentals. (Cheers).

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in a few concluding words said until they learnt the meaning of Freedom they would not be fit to rule themselves and Freedom meant discipline, courtesy and not to make a fetish of something. Thought was greater than language. She entirely agreed with the Lalaji in his remarks about the Moderates, and she fully shared his views that "those who were not with us were against us." They were at the supreme moment of their spiritual history, and she wanted them to understand the message, the meaning, the duty, the responsibility of this Non-Cooperation movement. They must not forget that the bondage was not entirely from the foreigner; it was also self-imposed, because they had forgotten discipline. This movement was a movement of the intensest cooperation between every soul in India, every man and woman, for the Common deliverance of this country. Let Indians rather dwell on the Co-operative aspect of this movement than on Non-Cooperation. That was one great lesson. Let them also keep mastery over their own souls, for Swaraja, as Mahatma Gandhi meant it was Self-Rule, so that a nation could be fit to rule itself. (Cheers).

With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

"THE GRAVEST NATIONAL EMERGENCY."

WHAT THE COAL CRISIS MEANS.

PRACTICAL EFFECT TO TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

GOVT. APPEALS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. Midnight, April 4.

In consequence of the Miners' Federation's representations, aided, in some cases, by intimidation, the majority of the pumpmen have now withdrawn. The number of smaller collieries have already been permanently ruined, notably six in South Staffordshire, while in Lanarkshire and Fifeshire hope has practically been given up.

Sir R. Horne, in appealing for volunteers, has voiced Government's determination to do everything possible to save the mines and has promised volunteers' protection. The hope, which has hitherto been based upon the Triple Alliance conference, is discounted by statements by the leaders of Railwaymen and Transport workers overwhelmingly in favour of giving for the first time practical effect to the Alliance. The Government view is understood to be that the country is faced with the gravest National emergency, since the declaration of the war.

TURKS HOLD UP GREEK ADVANCE.

HEAVY FIGHTING AROUND ESKESHER.

GREEK CASUALTIES 7,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 6 p.m., April 4.

A Smyrna message states that the Turks are holding up the Greek advance and that very heavy fighting continues around Eskesher. The total Greek casualties are estimated at seven thousand. Medical services are reported to have broken down. Railways have refused to transport the Greeks.

GOUNARIES BECOMES GREEK PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 4.

Gounaris, leader of parliamentary majority, has assumed the Greek premiership in place of Kalogeropoulos who becomes Finance Minister. The King has gone to the front, accompanied by his brothers Nicolas and Andrew.

TAALAT PASHA—MARTYR FOR ISLAM.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, April 2.

The Secretary of the Oudh Khilafat Committee wires under date 2nd April:—

OUDH KHILAFAT BULLETIN.

At notified before prayers were offered for the peace of the soul of Talaat Pasha, the martyr of Islam, at the mosque of Tila Shah Pir Mohamed. The spacious mosque was full. The holy Quran was recited and *fatihah* performed from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. After Juma prayers a condolence resolution was passed unanimously. It runs thus:—

This meeting of the Mussalman of Lucknow deeply mourns the most tragic death of Shaheed (martyr) Talaat Pasha, the great hero of Islam, prays for the peace of his soul and for divine blessings and the acceptance of services rendered by him to Islam to the last moment of his life.

The meeting directed the message to be sent to London for communication to the Turkish Delegation through Seth Chhotani, President, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay.

A meeting of the Executive Committee held on 31st March, resolved that it expressed its deep indignation at the arrest of Maulana Syed Ataullah Shah at Amritsar, who was a purely religious preacher and congratulated him on his devotion to religious duties and prayed for his fortitude to bear the ordeal.

ARABS ON JEWISH HOME

MOSLEM DELEGATION'S PROTEST

MR CHURCHILL'S REPLY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 4.

Jerusalem.—In reply to the Moslem Delegation, Mr. Churchill said that he considered that their address was partly partisan and incorrect in asking him to repudiate the Balfour Declaration and prevent immigration which was neither within his power nor was it his wish. He expressed the opinion that a national centre in which the Jews might be re-united would be good for the world, for the Jews and for the British Empire and the Arabs who would not be supplanted nor suffer, but would share in the benefits of progress of Zionism.

He drew attention to the second part of the declaration and emphasised the sacredness of the civil and religious rights of the Moslems which being vital to them should be held and claimed firmly. If one promise stood, so did the other and Britain would faithfully fulfil both. He pointed out that the establishment of a national home did not mean that the Jewish Government was to dominate over the Arabs. Britain was the greatest Moslem State in the world, was well-disposed towards the Arabs and cherished Arab friendship.

Mr. Churchill, in conclusion, said that there was no need for alarm as to future. Britain promised a fair chance to the Zionist movement which would succeed only on its merits.

U. S. AND REPARATIONS.

VON SIMONS EXPLAINS GERMAN STANDPOINT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 4.

Berlin.—Government admits that Germany is sounding America with a view to assuming a portion of the Allies' debts to America on account of reparations.

Von Simons has explained, to the American High Commissioner, Germany's standpoint as regards the reparations.

FIGHTING IN OCCUPIED RHINELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 4.

Brussels.—Fighting occurred in the occupied Rhineland between the communists who seized four mines and the non-communists who prevented mines from being worked. Belgian troops intervened and the communists attacked the troops who fired killing three and wounding twenty-seven.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS TO INDIA.

A NEW MEANS: OPENING OF PARIS CONSTANTINOPLE LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 3
Recd. 6 p.m., April 4.

Paris.—In the Senate, in the course of a debate on Air estimates, Mr. Eynac, Under-Secretary for Air, said it was proposed to open a line from Paris to Constantinople which would form a new means of conveying the mails to India and which ought to be under the French influence.

INDIANS IN E. AFRICA.

PREMIER'S INTERVERTION URGED.

NECESSITY OF A ROYAL COMMISSION.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Bart., President of the Bombay Presidency Association has sent the following telegram to the Prime Minister:—

"The Council of the Presidency Association, Bombay earnestly solicit your early and sympathetic and personal attention to Indian grievances in East Africa, upon the right solution of which depends the peace and prosperity and goodwill not only of the Indian settlers of East Africa but also of Indians as a whole, who keenly watch the heroic struggle of their unfortunate, yet enterprising countrymen for acquiring the elementary rights of citizenship in the colonies and Dominions of the Empire. The Council lays special emphasis upon the necessity of early appointment of a Royal Commission on which Indian representatives of India and East Africa should be nominated in proper proportion, in order that a just and equitable solution be expeditiously arrived at that may be satisfactory to the Indians and do justice to rights of the Natives and other nationalities residing in the country."

CONGRESS LEADERS IN BANGALORE.

RS. 20,000 COLLECTED AT ONE MEETING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BANGALORE, April 4.

Ali Brothers, Hakim Ajmal Khan and four others arrived here this morning from Erode. Local Khilafatists gave an enthusiastic reception. At one o'clock the visitors were taken into the new National school and presented with two addresses.

Towards the evening, a mas meeting of about 25,000 was held in the old Idga where the visitors spoke at length on the Turkish treaty, Non-Cooperation, Congress programme and a collection of about Rs. 20,000 was announced at the close of the meeting.

NAGPUR FIRING.

9 KILLED 14 WOUNDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 3.

In continuation of the Press communique of the 29th March regarding disturbance at Nagpur, following further information is published by the C. P. Government that from reports, not yet verified, it appears that nine persons were killed and about fourteen wounded by firing of the police on the mob. At this disturbance, one Sub-Inspector and four policemen were seriously wounded and about twenty others more or less seriously wounded.

On the 29th March, no collision occurred but several parts of the city were in an excited state. "Hartal" was observed on account of the deaths from firing. Several assaults were committed on individual policemen. Furniture was destroyed at four police posts and some sentry boxes were burnt. Forcible burning of head dresses of persons in streets was common.

On the 30th March, a strong armed patrol marched through some of the principal street of the city and re-established some of police posts. No opposition was offered.

On 31st March, an order by the District Magistrate, prohibiting meetings and assemblies in Nagpur and within a radius of ten miles for a period of two months was proclaimed by a beat of drum and affixing notices in public places. Isolated act of lawlessness almost ceased. General situation has improved and excitement has not altogether abated in quarters inhabited by *momins* and *koshtis* (weavers).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, April 4.

There has been little doing in the jute share market to-day, outside of Howrah which opened firm and rose to Rs. 40-14, easing off later to Rs. 40-8. Coal shares were in a man enquiry with the prices well maintained. Cotton shares opened firm, and Dunbars rose to Rs. 384 but receded later to Rs. 368 and closed slightly firmer. In the miscellaneous section British India Corporation, British India Tobacco and Indo Burma Tin were in demand at improved rates. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Amurung 10-12, Baraboni 13-10, Benfal Giridih 25-4, Bhalgora 34-12, Ghusick 24, Karanpura 16-4, Neetooria 12 l.l. New Beerbhoom 39-4, North-West Contry 28-8 prem, Sutkdih 14-4.

Jutes:—Albion 300, Empire 49, Fort William 342, Howrah 40-8, Kamarhatty 752, Kankinarrah 465 s.l., Kelvin 749, Kharkah 455 s.l. Lansdowne 303, Warsaley 10.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 8-4, Agra United Mills 7-8 s.l., Bank of Bengal 290 Gum Rights, Bengal Flour 491 sl.l, Britania Engineering 8-6, British India Tobacco 4-2, British India Corporation 10-8, Calcutta Oil and Cake 8 Dunbar Cotton 378, Hume Pipes 10-4, Indo Burmah Tin 15-6, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 28 discount, Kesoram Cotton 14-10, Kumardhubi Engineering 17, Marshal Sons 7-10 Pioneer Sugar 13; Sphere Insurance 4-4 Tata Industrial Bank 0-12 discount Thornycroft India 7-8.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 56 and small lots at Rs. 56-8. War Bonds short loans at 99-10, 1925 at 99-2 and 1928 at 99-4.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and half pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and nine sixteen pence.

BURMA REFORM BILL.

WHAT THE DELAY WILL MEAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. Midnight, April 4.

Following the motion in the House of Lords by Lord Ampthill to adjourn the debate on the Burma Bill pending the publication of the correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office, a white paper has been issued on the subject including a telegram, which was received a fortnight ago from the Government of Burma, which gives an outspoken warning of the consequences which will ensue if there is further delay in applying the Constitutional Reforms. The telegram states the delay will be regarded by all politicians as an insult to Burma.

MANCHESTER MILLS.

SHORT TIME BASIS TO CONTINUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. Midnight, April 4.

The Manchester Cotton-Spinners Association has decided to continue work on the short-time basis in the American section for another month and in the Egyptian section for another fortnight, running 24 and 35 hours per week, respectively. The question of asking half a million operatives to consent to the wage reduction will be raised on May 6th.

ANTI-RED RISING AVERTED

SUSPECTED LEADERS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. Midnight, April 4.

Vladivostock.—General Lochvitsky, late supporter of General Koltchak and many others have been arrested in connection with the threatened anti-Red rising, which has now been averted. The Japanese military authorities have announced that they will not support the rising, and will disarm any armed anti-Government forces if they enter Vladivostock.

THE WARRIORS' DAY.

LONDON PERFORMANCES REALISE £ 100,000.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. Midnight, April 4.

The Warriors' Day (March 31st) will be widely continued to-morrow and all Sunday. League concerts in Greater London will be in aid of Lord Haig's Fund. The collections in many places of worship in London and provincial towns will be devoted to the same purpose. The War Office's Cinematograph Committee has allocated £5,000 to Lord Haig's Fund and cablegrams have been received from all parts of the world, including Egypt and Malaya, intimating large contributions. It is estimated that the performances in London on March 31st realised a hundred thousand sterling.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

MORE BYE-ELECTIONS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. Midnight, April 4.

In addition to Capt. Guest, Mr. Kelloway and Mr. Baldwin, the Cabinet changes will necessitate bye-elections in the cases of Lord Talbot, Lt.-Col. Sir Gilmour and Mr. Gibbs. The two latter have been appointed the Junior Lord of the Treasury and the Treasurer to the Household, respectively. "The number of bye-elections may be increased to seven, if, as is probable, Mr. Illingworth is raised to the Peerage.

KARL'S RE-ENTRY INTO HUNGARY.

"A MENACE TO NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 4.

The Hungarian National Assembly has decided that the ex-Emperor Karl's re-entry into Hungary is a menace to the national sovereignty and thanking Regent Horthy for his loyal and patriotic conduct. The Austrian Assembly has passed a resolution that it is determined to resist any attempt to overthrow the Republic.

GENEVA CONVENTION.

ENQUIRY COMMISSION FOR INFRACTIONS DURING WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 4.

GENEVA.—The international Red Cross Conference has decided that specially selected representatives of six European neutral countries shall form a special commission to enquire into the infractions of the Geneva Convention during the war. The Commission will request Red Cross societies or belligerents to lodge charges within six months so that accused can rebut charges.

A Marseilles message states that the Maharajah of Patiala has arrived there

A Lloyd's telegram from Seattle says the steamer "West Hartland" has arrived there in tow and carrying the passengers and the crew of the steamer "Governor" which sank as a resut of a collision with her. It will be necessary to discharge full cargo of lumber from the "West Hartland."

GURDWARA BILL.

SIKHS' OPPOSITION.

The Secretary, Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee wires from Nankana Sahib:—"Gurdwara bill is absolutely unacceptable, unless commissioner are all Sikhs and at least two-thirds are appointed on the recommendation of Siromani Gurdwara Committee. Detailed amendments follow. Any legislation is certain of failure unless Sikhs arrested in connection with the Gurdwara movement are released forthwith."

HANGING OF CRIMINALS.

MORE COWARDLY THAN THAT OF LYNCHING

"The cry for public hangings, for more numerous executions, for more drastic shoot-to-kill police orders is a much more cowardly mob spirit than that which inspires lynchings in the south," said Dr. William J. Hickson, speaking at business men's luncheon, at Chicago recently. "At least the lynchers go out and do the job themselves. But here the howl for more legal murders, inspired by the same mob fear and by nothing more constructive or remedial than mob fear, results in the hysterical ones remaining in their swivel chairs and paying somebody else to do the job.

"The time is dawning, however, when our present attitude toward our criminals will be considered as gruesomely farcical as we now regard the ideas that inspired the burning of witches and the hanging of the animals. The work is slowy entering upon an approach to scientific sanity concerning its own ills. The mob fear is going to find it harder and harder to rule the state.

"The time is also coming when the reform hysteria produced by the embittered desire of incompetents and impotents to prevent their neighbours from enjoying things which they themselves are incapable of enjoying, will receive its true psychopatic rating and will be laughed out of court, instead of incorporated into laws.

"The hysterical reformer is an obvious psychopatic case. When he goes over the edge we usually get him here for examination and find him an advanced dementia victim. This sort of reformer is inspired by desire to excuse his incapacity for enjoying life. Thus he endows his incapacity with highly ethical and wonderfully noble names and spends his entire life trying to get his incapacities made into laws so that nobody will be able to do anything beyond what he is able to do and enjoy. It is the old story of the weak desiring to rule the strong and doing so in a highly organised society by utilising the indifference, blindness and the complexity of the social system they seek to degenerate.

"As for our present day attitude toward criminals, we are fast outgrowing it. The establishment of a farm colony, where obvious criminals will be allowed to live before they have committed crimes, is almost here. There are 60,000 criminals in Chicago A good third of them are obvious dementia cases. These will not be put up in jail. They will be allowed to live in a community within a community, go to church, theatres, schools, just as if they lived in Chicago. But they will be shut off from the healthy normal citizenry. When their dementia inspires them to crime they will rob one another. Crime in Chicago will decrease amazingly. This is what is called crime prophylaxis. It is the same as using a toothbrush to keep the teeth from decaying."

CONVERSION TO ISLAM IN W. AFRICA.

AHMADIYYA MISSIONARY WORK.

QADIAN, April 1.

The Secretary for Missionary work conducted by the Ahmadiyya community has sent us the following:—

The head of the Ahmadiyya Community, Qadian, has received a telegram from Mr. A. R. Nayyar, Ahmadiyya Missionary, West Africa, that four thousand non-Muslims of that country have accepted Islam at his hands and begged for initiation into the Ahmadiyya community.

DASTARDLY ATTACK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—All lovers of Truth and Freedom will denounce the dastardly attack made on Mr. Meherjibhai Madon, the Editor of the "Praja Mitra and Parsi," by three Boris near Grant Road Goods Yard the other day It is true, that Mr. Madon holds very strong views on certain matters. His opinions on prosetitism, etc., are unacceptable to the majority of Parsis. So also his criticisms of certain Bori institutions may be unwelcome to the members of that community. To combat Mr. Madon's writings the columns of newspapers are quite open; and there the questions can be thrashed out. But to resort to violence betrays weakness and meanness, which will be condemned by all sensible and responsible people. May I request the Mullaji Saheb to institute a private enquiry into the matter, and to advise his faithful followers to abstain from committing violence of any kind?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

A Press communique states Mr. Dalip Singh, who was being tried at Jullundar under section 124 A. of the Indian Penal Code for making a false statement calculated to embitter the feelings of Indians towards Europeans, has apologised in open court and has asked for pardon. The case against him has, therefore, been withdrawn.

It is understood that the question of allocation of portfolios in the Government of India will soon be settled by the Viceroy, before whom new arrangements are shortly to be submitted. Orders are expected to be issued as soon as offices reassemble in Simla.

The Lucknow postal strike ended on Monday.

CALICUT CONGRESS OFFICE SEARCHED.

FOR PROSCRIBED LITERATURE

NOTHING FOUND.

Mr. K. V. Gopal Menon Kerla, Provincial Secretary, Congress Committee, Calicut, wires under date April 1:—

Two sub-inspectors with constables, under a warrant from the Stationary Magistrate, searched the Congress Offices and the Swarajya Vidyalaya for proscribed literature, said to be published at Tanur. Nothing was found.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE.

POSTPONED TILL THE 15TH.

The informal conference on questions relating to Indians abroad to be held under the auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and fixed for next Friday has been postponed to Friday, the 15th instant and will be held at the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ASIATIC COMMISSION.

(Continued from page 6.)

away from the idea of "Heads I win, tails you lose."

A notable strike.

To give a practical example, which will explain how impossible the negotiations with the Labour Party really were,—there was a great strike, on the Rand Gold Mining Reef, among the Kaffirs, in order to increase their pitifully low rate of wages. The military were called in immediately and there was some rioting and shooting,—just as there was in Fiji, in 1920. But the thing that broke the strike was this. The European skilled workers sided with the Mine Managers and carried on the unskilled work which had been done by the Kaffirs, until the Kaffirs were disheartened and came back to work. This mean action of the European workmen was highly praised by the Rand newspapers. It was supposed to represent the solidarity of the White Race. "Blood", it was said, "is thicker than water." The White Race supremacy must be kept up at all cost,—even at the cost of throwing to the winds fundamental labour principles!

A split in the Labour camp.

But such a flagrant injustice could not be allowed to pass unnoticed, if labour principles were to be kept at all. Mr. Boydell and others roundly denounced the action of the European workmen on the Rand. The result was a split in the Labour Camp, which was only very thinly glazed over; it was never healed. A small body, called "International Socialists", stuck to their labour principles: but the great majority saw no injustice in the European claiming all the privileges for himself!

The unfairness in the Gold Mines.

I may quote, in concluding this present article, a typical instance in the working of the Gold Mines which shows how utterly unjust the present labour situation in South Africa is. I was told, on the best authority, that there are certain forms of skilled work, in the mining industry, which a skilled Kaffir workman is able to do equally as well as, if not better than, the European workman. But the European claimed these jobs for himself, at an extremely high wage. The European has now made valid this claim all over the Rand. Yet the farce is, that all the while the European workman is allowed to employ a Kaffir workman, *as his own assistant*. This Kaffir does practically all the work, on a miserable pittance. The European merely directs the Kaffir,—thus drawing a handsome salary for doing almost next to nothing. As it was put to me,—"The white man sits by and smokes his pipe; while the black man does all the work. The white man draws the pounds in wages; while the black man draws the shillings."

Such things as this cannot go on indefinitely, if there is a God of Justice who governs this earth of ours!

(To be continued.)

ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, April 1.

The intending visitors of the All-India Khilafat Conference to meet at Meerut are informed that those who want to join the Conference as members of the institutions other than the Khilafat Committee, or individually, or as companions, or friends, or invited guests, will be treated as visitors. Servants will be charged eight annas per day for food and will sleep in servants' quarters.

No one will be allowed in the pandal free of charge except those Ulamas and leaders who have been invited. Limited space is reserved for the Conference volunteers and *bona fide* Khilafat workers who cannot pay, free of charge and these workers will be charged half of the visitor's charges for board and residence. Limited number of free passes will be issued to press representatives.

As the Conference is being held during Nauchandi week, arrangements have become more difficult. Therefore it is requested that all intending visitors should intimate their arrival by the 5th of April, failing which no responsibility can be taken, though efforts will be made for their convenience. Delegates shall produce certificates and every one should obtain his ticket immediately on arrival.

DRIFTING TOWARDS CRUSADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—The present political situation is exceedingly grave. The Islamic world was bamboozled and beguiled by the assurances of responsible statesmen of England to help them against their own Khanf. But after the Armistice the revengeful treatment meted out to Turkey alone of all the enemy powers, and that too in spite of pleadings, persuasions, entreaties, and impassioned supplications of the Mahomedans and Hindus, has been a very sad eye-opener It has now created a situation which can aptly be summed up in the words like the following "Drifting towards a Crusade the most terrible, the most devastating and the most awful of all." Had Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues, his predecessor in office, and the Indian authorities with true straightforward courage declared when entering into war against Turkey, that the war was between the Cross and the Crescent, and allowed the Muslims to choose, and then defeated Turkey with or without their help, it would have been justifiable, manly, and moral. But instead of following this legitimate course, they invoked the help of the Muslims and Non-Muslims of the whole world, the Indians, the Arabs, the Syrians and the Egyptians, with assurances of the sanctity of Holy Places, the integrity of the Turkish portion of the Ottoman Empire, the creation of an Arab sovereignty, the bait of a Syrian Kingdom, and the tempting offer of an independent Egypt, and now when the abominable work has been done, and the betrayal has been completed, they demur to pay the price of the betrayed, confident that they have got the situation well in hand. The pious Christian Mr. Lloyd George who reads his Bible daily believes that he will succeed, not because he believes in Christ's exhortation of "Do as you would be done by" but because he has got on his side.

1. A mighty army.
2. An unequalled navy.
3. An efficient air service.
4. Coffers of Greek and Armenian millionaires.
5. A subservient Parliament.
6. Pliant Allies.
7. Inexhaustible raw materials of India.
8. Indian and African soldiers as Cannon fodder.
9. Unscrupulous imperialists, capitalists and syndicalists hungering for 50 per cent. dividend, from mines, minerals and oils of Turkey.
10. Un-Christian benediction of the clergy from the Archbishop to the Chaplain who are not ashamed to bless the flag of an imperialist Christianity which brings in a profit of cent per cent. to the mighty few even though it commits murder of whole nations.
11. An Australia, a Canada, a New Zealand, and a South Africa all enemies of humanity other than white, who say without a blush now that the business has been done, and the deal accomplished, that England should not enter into a treaty with Japan the one-time staunch ally because she is an Asiatic.
12. The Reformed Councils and Assemblies in India whose members are charmed with bonbons and toys thrown to them and who will continue to remain subservient tools in the task of enslaving weaker nations.

These twelve mighty forces are in Mr. Lloyd George's favour. Well may he boast, and smile and assert that he is a second Iskander Zul-karnain, but there is one imperishable invincible and impervious Power with his eleven keen-edged pairs of scissors who will cut all the strings of his mighty bow. That Power and His instruments are.

1. God.
2. Conscience.
3. Right.
4. The voice of humanity.
5. Eternal Law.
6. The lamentations of those dispossessed of hearths and homes.
7. The wailings of widows.
8. The cries of orphans.
9. The maledictions of aged helpless parents.
10. The groans of the oppressed.
11. The moans of those who are dying prematurely and
12. The Soul-Force which converts a weak frail mortal into a grand unconquerable hero.

It remains to be seen whether the Matter wins or the Spirit.—Yours, etc.,

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.
28, Frere Road, Bombay.
4th April.

PARSI TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

PROTEST AGAINST ENCROACHMENTS OF TENANTS' RIGHTS

Under the auspices of the Parsi Tenants' Association a meeting of the Parsi tenants of this city was held in the hall of the Anjuman Fire Temple on Friday last under the presidency of Mr. Sorabji C. Dhondi. The chairman in explaining the object of the meeting dealt at some length with the various questions affecting the Parsi community with reference to the working of the Rent Act. He spoke of the practice that was in vogue amongst some of the greedy landlords of resorting to various devices with a view to earn higher rents and referred to the practice that now prevails so largely of wounding the religious feelings of members of his community in depriving them of their right to the common use of the ground-floor for the performance of the religious ceremonies.

Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster then proposed a resolution condemning the latter practice and appointing a committee for the purpose of taking the necessary steps for the preservation of the said right. He pointed out how great a boon the Bombay Rent Act was generally and animadverted on the different devices some of the unscrupulous landlords had been resorting to with a view to nullify the beneficent effect of the Rent Act. Among these was the evil of depriving the use of a portion of the ground-floor of houses in the occupation of Parsi tenants for the performance of funeral and other religious ceremonies, as is the custom of very long-standing in the community and of converting such ground-floor into godowns, garages and shops for the purpose of earning exorbitant rents. The tenants had enjoyed this right for decades, and it formed part of the contract of tenancy of Parsi houses, even though owned by members of other communities. The late Municipal Commissioner, Mr. P. R. Cadell had pointed out this grievance of the Parsis at a meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council

Mr. Cawashah M. Talyarkhan, Pleader, in seconding the proposition referred to a recent High Court decision in which such right of the Parsi tenants had been declared at an expense of thousands of rupees. It was not possible for poor tenants to thus vindicate their rights and therefore the encroachment of such rights ought to be made penal.

It was then proposed by Mr. Maneckji Pestonji Bharucha and seconded by Mr. Ferozshah Sorabji Gazder that the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat should be requested to take up this matter on behalf of the community and invoke the aid of the Legislature for the enforcement of the right. A resolution was then passed that steps should be taken by the said committee with a view to stop the filing of suits for recovery of possession of small premises in the High Court instead of the Small Causes Court which tenants of poor and moderate means could not defend owing to heavy cost that they have to pay for engaging attorneys and counsel.

GOOD-BYE TO "HELL!"

WHY FIJI INDIANS ARE RETURNING.

ENOUGH OF SLAVERY!

Mr. Francis Ahern, Australian correspondent of the "Federated Press" writes:—

A mighty exodus of Hindus is now taking place from cane-fields of the Fiji islands, in the south Pacific ocean. Despite all inducements held out to stay in Fiji and work for their English masters, even at high rates of pay, the Hindus are leaving Fiji by thousands.

They have had enough of British slavery, they have suffered too deeply in the forced prostitution of their women folk, and they are bidding a long good-bye to "Narkot"—in other words, to "hell."

The kept press gives it out that they have been influenced by an insidious propaganda inspired by the Nationalist movement in India, and they are wildly anxious to return to their native land. Already several thousands have left. They are selling land, houses and stock at immense sacrifices in order to get away, and hundreds are clamouring for passages in the boats daily.

The British capitalists are making frantic efforts to induce them to stay. Recently the Fiji government produced a memorial purporting to be signed by some Hindus who went to India and who were said to be anxious to return to Fiji. It was thought that the ruse would induce many to stay in Fiji. But the Hindus in Fiji refuse to believe the message from India, and declare that it is a lie—that no Hindus could ever wish to go back to the hell he left.

The exodus of Hindus from Fiji is seriously affecting the future plans of the capitalists in Fiji, and they are bitterly complaining of their inability to get cheap labor for the sugar-cane fields. In many cases, already half the Hindus have left the fields, and thousands of acres of crops are being ruined. Many of the sugar fields promise to go back to jungle land.

There is much speculation as to how the shortage of labor should be relieved. There is some suggestion that Chinese and Javanese should be brought in to take the place of the Hindus, but so far nothing definite has been done.

U. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 4.

At Monday's meeting of the U. P. Council, Mr. Chintamani moved that the bill for the establishment of a board of high schools and intermediate education be referred to a select committee.

The motion was accepted.

Pandit Gokaram Nath Misra moved that this council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the system of trial by jury be extended to all offences which are tried before a court of sessions throughout the United Provinces.

The Raja of Mahmudabad said that he was willing to appoint a committee which could go into all the details.

The motion was withdrawn.

A POPULAR TELEGRAPH OFFICER.

FOREWELL TO MR. P. N. MITRA

On the evening of the 1st instant the staff of the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay was "At Home" to bid Mr. P. N. Mitra farewell on his transfer to the Director-General's office, Calcutta. Mr. Mitra took over the charge of the Central Telegraph Office Bombay from Mr. H. M. Finch on the 4th December 1920. Mr. Mitra had shown great zeal and tact for the few months he was In Charge of the office.

The "At Home" was well patronised by the staff. Several officers including the Postmaster-General were also present.

Mr. V. Iyer, Assistant Superintendent eulogised the work of Mr. Mitra for the short period he was in Charge. He said Mr. Mitra was a hard worker and expected his staff to do likewise. Mr. Mitra through his good naturedness and a smiling face was always able to exhort a good day's work out of his subordinates.

Mr. Shiva Rao on behalf of the clerks then addressed the gathering and expressed regret that such a good officer should be taken away from them after such a short period, as Superintendent. In Charge, Bombay Office.

Mr. Selwyn Deputy Superintendent said in bidding Mr. Mitra farewell, a safe journey and a bright and prosperous future, Mr. D. Rozario was heartily welcomed and the speaker said he was sure Mr. D. Rozario would share the same good-hearted cooperation of the men in carrying out their duties under him.

Mr. Mitra, in response, said he feared he did not deserve such kindness. He thanked the staff for its cooperation and for the splendid spirit the men showed when occasion arose. He emphasised that it was mainly due to the loyalty of the men, considering the absentee list was abnormally high owing to flu and small-pox, that he was able to cope with the heavy press traffic that was dealt with during the H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's tour in India; the Legislative Councils at Delhi and the Nagpur Congress. In bidding the staff "Good-bye" he said he was leaving Bombay with the full assurance that the men would always work their best whenever occasion demanded it, and he was proud to make over and to command them to the care of his successor.

Mr. Mitra was garlanded and after having drunk to his health he was carried round the room to the strains of "Auld Long Syne", and the gathering broke up with three cheers to Mr. Mitra.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

P & O. STRIKE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The workmen in the P. and O. Workshop has struck work. The contagion is spreading. I expect to see all dock-workers downing tools. But the P. and O. strike has puzzled me much. I begin to suspect that it was engineered by some people outside the ranks of workers for the purpose of arresting the growth of Unions and breaking the rising spirit of Labour. The discontent among workers has unquestionably exasperated most employers of Labour in Bombay. Instead of removing the cause of unrest which is exclusively economic, employers and especially Government suspect politicians at work. Government and with them, British merchants imagine that they will all have to clear bag and baggage out of India if Labour is controlled by politicians clamouring for Swaraj. This is at the bottom mush mischief. In order to remove such suspicion I have more than once advocated that Government should invite a capable man from England to organise Labour in India on the most approved lines so as to put an end to the miseries of Indian workers. Any one who compares the home of an Indian driver with the home of the British driver in London and their respective likes, food, raiments, refreshment and recreation cannot but be struck with the great disparity. Prison and paradise would express their respective lot without much exaggeration. Rank for rank thus can be said of every class of worker. But somehow even British employers look with comparative indifference upon this state of affair. I can forgive many Indian employers on account of their ignorance of the comparatively improved lot of Labour in England; but the indifference of Britishers and the Governors is unpardonable. Let me relate the case of the P. & O. Dockyard. Lord Inchcape and his staff and Agents in India know well the effect of war on prices. They also know the effect of the exchange and currency policy of Government on prices of food grains. They also know the rise of rents set in motion by the Improvement Trust and seconded by the war necessitating a Rent Act to moderate the appetite of house-owners. They also know the rise of prices of piece-goods and the fabulous fortunes of millionaires. The Bombay Dying Company declared a nett profit of 88 lakhs on a subscribed capital of 30 lakhs for the year ending 1920. All these combined has increased the cost of living by 400 per cent. at least; but the P. and O. men have not even got 30 per cent. increase to meet the increased cost of living. Last year they struck work and asked for an advance of 25 per cent. over the 10 per cent. they were getting. Mr. Murdoch the Superintendent expressed his inability to give this as it required the sanction of the Home Authorities; but he was prepared to give an increase of 2 annas to all and 4 annas to those getting Rs. 30 and under. But this did not satisfy the men. I advise them to resume work as I found Mr. Murdoch sympathetic and I felt they could get more from his sympathy than by strike. But the men were bent on 25 per cent. One Mr. Goolam Hoosein intervened to bring about a settlement. I suggested a compromise by conceding 10 per cent. Mr. Goolam Hoosein after seeing Mr. Murdoch assured me that Mr. Murdoch had agreed. We held a meeting the next morning at which he publicly assured the men and actually repeated it on oath as a true Mahomedan. Straightway the men went from the meeting to the Dockyard led by Mr. Goolam Hoosein and myself and garlanded Mr. Murdoch amidst many halleluyahs. Mr. Murdoch went on leave soon after. When the pay-day came the 10 per cent. had vanished. I wrote to his successor, but he was struck with dumbness. I wrote to the Agents, Messrs. Mackinnon and Mackenzie, who eventually replied:—"We have interviewed Mr. Goolam Hosein and can only confirm our statement that he had no authority to promise an extra 10 per cent. to the workmen at Mazagon Dock. Further, we cannot agree to Mr. Goolam Hoosein in making any payment of the extra 10 per cent. for one month from his own pocket." This payment was offered by Mr. Goolam Hoosein at the meeting in order to reassure the men as they were hesitating a bit for want of a notice in writing containing this advance of 10 per cent. Mr. Goolam Hoosein on the other hand assured me that he had honestly given the assurance. I was disinclined to believe such daring deception and waited for the return of Mr. Murdoch. Meanwhile after the lapse of six months the Company sanctioned the 10 per cent. When Mr. Murdoch returned, I wrote to him, but he replied:—"As a friendly and satisfactory settlement was arrived at with our workmen we cannot re-open the subject." I said it was a question of honour and asked him to give me plain answer to the plain question "whether Mr. Goolam Hoosein was authorised by him to promise the extra 10 per cent." Again he replied:—"I regret I can only repeat what I wrote in my previous letter that we cannot re-open the matter you refer to." Such evasiveness makes me feel it impossible to attribute deception to Mr. Goolam Hoosein as he insists he was authorised. When the men were told of the contents of the reply they felt that they were the victims of deception or bread of faith resulting naturally in the loss of confidence in their masters. Unrest increased. Stream after stream came to me requesting me to make representations. Now representations are useless unless they are backed by an overwhelming majority. After the last strike I had advised the men to form an Union and they had done so. But membership was small. I, therefore, declined to take action unless the majority joined the Union. I gave them two months' time. This had the desired effect and over 3,000 were enrolled within a month. While this progress was going on, some counter-movement was undertaken by some of the foremen. Men were teased about their Un "Go to Baptista Kaka", was the usual taunt. I said never mind. Multiply your numbers. At this stage an ominous information was brought to me. The number of workers was reduced. Some 2,000 men were unemployed. No turns was provided for them. The work was slack. I, therefore, concluded that the time was not opportune for making any demands and counselled patience. But the men were disposed to strike, assuring me, that the Company would yield in a week. I advised them not to be deceived. Hearing that a strike was imminent I convened a meeting to advise them not to strike. At this meeting only a few attended as the men were kept working overtime that evening. I was told this was deliberately done to prevent the men attending. I was wondering why any one should do so, considering I was exhorting men not to strike. Well, the men did not strike work. But the growth of the Union was not welcomed. The men were told, "Why go to Baptista. He can give you nothing. If you want anything come to me", and so on, so on. Some of the wiser men resolved to try the sincerity of the offer. Last Saturday they assembled to make the demand only to meet with bitter disappointment; I am told the treatment they received was insulting. Some one angrily declared they would close the shop for three months. The men felt humiliated. Two men were even beaten. In anger they made up their mind to strike work. The Union officials came late at night to my place to inform me. I convened a meeting the next morning. There was no doubt about the anger caused by ill-treatment and humiliation. But I reasoned with them and eventually succeeded in persuading them not to strike. The next morning, Monday, they went to work. Hundreds got into the Dockyard and boats. But there was a group of men who began to make a row. These were the unemployed on the waiting list. Upon the noise made by these men, the men were locked-out. This seemed extraordinary on the part of the Dock officials. After hearing the leading men I offered to bring to work the 5,000 members of the Union, and also the majority of non-Union men to Mr. McGregor. In anticipation of hearing favourably from him I convened a meeting of the men on Tuesday. But I got no reply from him. Meanwhile fresh developments took place. Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji intervened. He threatened to supply the boiler-makers. He spoke to them as if he could defy the whole lot. This incensed the men and they resolved to do or die. At the meeting not one man was willing to go back to work and all implored me to sanction the strike. While the meeting was going on, boatmen came to say they too would strike. Old Shepherd's Patent Slip ceased work. The unemployed joined the strikers and thus the well-laid scheme of Union breakers miscarried. I now begin to suspect that work was withheld and 2,000 were kept on the waiting list, and the strike encouraged in order to replace the strikers and Unionists by the unemployed and in this manner to break the back of Labour. Man proposes; God disposes. I wonder whether the Agents know anything. Mr. Murdoch is down with malaria. Mr. McGregor does not inspire confidence in the men.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, March 30.

MR. GANDHI AND PARSIS.

PHEROZESHAH MEHTA'S PROPHECY RECALLED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos of the appeal made to the Parsi community by Mahatma Gandhi and published in your issue of to-day, it is the fervent prayer of every genuine and right-thinking Parsi that it may have its desired effect. I hope the Parsi community will respond to the clarion call of the Mahatma as effectively and vigorously as their other sister communities are doing. For, now is the right psychological moment for all classes of people to present a united front against an adamant Government, which is not only unyielding to the unanimous public opinion, but which laughs behind the scene at the utter helplessness of the Indian people to do anything more than adhere to the Non-Violent Non-Cooperation movement which is essentially constitutional and is fraught with great potentialities, and the success of which is assured, if it is only carried on with tact, vigour and perseverance and undaunted by false threats held out from interested quarters.

The Parsi community should recall the prophetic words of the late Sir P. M. Mehta about Mahatma Gandhi: "If India can produce men like Mr. Gandhi, India has no cause for despair." One can think of no better time than the present for the fulfilment of these words which are pregnant with a deep meaning. When a man like Sir Pherozeshah entertained such a profound opinion and respect for, and expected so much of, Mahatma Gandhi in fullness of time, it behoves all Parsis to listen to his advice with the attention and respect it deserves. The wrongs and calamities inflicted upon India with a set purpose are as terrific as they are numerous, and it is a common truism that desperate diseases call for desperate remedies. Even the lives of Dadabhai Naoroji and the late Sir Pherozeshah are not void of instances of Non-Cooperation, though one can rightly say that in their respective times the issues were small and, therefore, their Non-cooperative activities were necessarily circumscribed. Dadabhai's retirement from public life during the autocratic and exasperating rule of Lord Lytton and Sir P. M. Mehta's retirement from the Bombay Council during session alongwith other members at the time when the Land Revenue Bill was being rushed in the face of the tremendous public opposition, his successful piloting through the Bombay Municipality of his memorable resolution directing the Municipal building not to be lighted, while the rest of the city was ablaze at the time of the Prince's visit in 1905 and his advice and assistance to the late Dr. Bahadurji to start a National Medical College and Hospital when he was harassed by his European colleagues who could not bear the glare of his superior merits and triumphs, are some of the notable instances of this fact. Now the issues are very tremendous and it is quite natural that the movement should therefore expand *pro tanto*. Who would deny that if these eminent patriots and Mr. Gokhale had been alive to-day they would have put themselves at the head of this movement and guided it to a successful termination with their characteristic eloquence, vigour and foresight?

In conclusion, I trust the Parsi community will take a leaf from the books of the above eminent trio it has produced, and following their high ideals and traditions will take to heart the lesson taught by their examples.—Yours, etc.,

N. C. BHESANIA.

No. 55, Khetwadi 4th Lane,
Bombay, April 1.

A CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In an editorial note published in your issue of March 3 under the heading "The Sydenham College," commenting on the vacancy created by the death of the Principal Mr. Anstey, it was stated "We should not have perhaps commented on this subject if a little bird had not whispered into our ears that the Director of Public Instruction is contemplating a voyage to England in search of a candidate." The note went on to protest against "public funds being used for sending on deputation high officers on such trivial pretexts."

The writer has been quite misled by his feathered friend. The Director of Public Instruction is going home in the ordinary way on leave (his first since 1914) and not on deputation at the public expense. The article also stated "We protest still more against the avoidance of Indians in the selection for a post of national importance." The suggestion underlying this sentence is also incorrect. As soon as the vacancy occurred the senior Professor, Mr. Mohan Lal Tannan, was put in charge of the Principal's duties and since then he has been appointed Principal (on probation, following the usual practice) until the end of the next academic year, which expires on March 10 1922.

Under the circumstances perhaps you would be good enough to make the necessary correction in your columns.—Yours, etc.

J. F. GENNINGS.
Director of Information

Bombay, April 1.

NAGPUR FIRING.

MODERATE PRESS CONDEMNATION.

The "Leader" in an editorial note, referring to Nagpur firing, says:—

There has been another rioting, this time of a more serious character than before, in Nagpur, the object of attack being again liquor shops. There were several regrettable casualties as the result of firing that was resorted to by the police. When a police force is attacked by a mob in this country, the usual practice is to use fire-arms. There may be some justification for it in isolated places where reinforcements are not available for checking mob fury, but in large cities like Nagpur where additional police force is available to meet a difficult situation by merely charging through the crowd and dispersing it, the use of deadly weapons can hardly be justified. We refuse to believe that riotous mobs are more determined and furious in this country than in England, but in the latter place the police almost always succeed in quelling riots without using fire-arms. Their frequent employment in this country raises a presumption against the preservers of law and order and stringent and detailed instructions should be issued by all administrations that they should not be used, even under the gravest provocations, until all other available means of dispersing a violent crowd have been tried and failed. The only alternative to the failure of arrangements and warnings is not the firing of shots. Physical force does not begin and end with fire-arms. The loss of lives leaves behind an abiding sense of irritation and creates a bitter antagonism which should be avoided as far as possible.

RESIGNATIONS FROM DHOLERA MUNICIPALITY

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 2.

Four leading citizens of Dholera have resigned their seats on the local Municipality from the 1st April as in spite of several representations, Government has not yet abolished the Municipality.

EAST AFRICA LETTER.

WILL INDIANS ATTEND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE?

SEGREGATION IN PRACTICE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

EAST AFRICA, March 8.

The Round Table Conference on the Indian question in East Africa to which Sir Edward Northey and the Convention of European Associations had agreed to last month was to come about this month, but Indian opinion being divided as to the utility of attending such a Conference in view of the passing of the Public Health Bill in the Kenya Legislative Council which confirms segregation of races in face of the statement of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons that the policy of segregation was under reconsideration, it is postponed till the decision of the Standing Committee of the Indian Congress on the question. A section of Indian opinion is against attending the Conference in view of the fact, to use the words of the Hon. Secretary of the Congress:—

"That the Indian question is being reconsidered at Home, the inimical attitude of some of the members of the Convention of Associations as disclosed in their speeches when the Convention met to consider the above questions and last but not least the attitude of his Excellency the Governor in the Legislative Council and the speech made by him in connection with Section 15 of the Health Bill commonly known as the section on Segregation of Races."

The Committee of the Congress meets on the 19th instant at Mombasa to consider this question. To my mind it is quite futile to attend the Conference because there is absolutely no hope of a compromise. The planter press has been strongly rebuking the non-official members of the Council for showing leniency and lethargy on the question of the Asiatics, i.e., Indians. They are still instigating them to plead for restricted immigration and also restricted franchise for them. In such a hostile atmosphere, it is useless for Indians to attend the Conference.

Segregation.

The question of segregation has risen again afresh. Three plots on the Hill were to be transferred to Indians in Nairobi. The Governor asserted that power was reserved to him to make exception to allow better class Indians to live in European areas. Such power had already been exercised by him in some cases. He had not then referred the matter to the Municipal Council because he was satisfied that such reference was not necessary. But his Excellency thought that the conditions were now altered and such reference would be made if the Council so desired. The Chairman of the Municipal Council said that they should stick to their policy of segregation. His Excellency was told by him that the Council thought that exceptions should not be made and that the Council stood for segregation. A member of the Council suggested that as no definite policy has yet been decided upon, it was better for the Council not to vote at all. He moved for the approval of the transfers, but he found no seconder and the proposition fell through.

His Excellency the Governor has really done a great wrong to the Indian community by submitting the power reserved to him to allow better class Indians to live in European areas to the vote of the Council. If better class Indians be allowed to live on the beautiful hills reserved for Europeans, the great bitterness of feeling existing between the two communities in the Colony will surely vanish, because there is no other way of arriving at a compromise between them.

A mass meeting held at Nairobi has passed the following resolution protesting against the segregation clauses of the Public Health Bill passed in the Kenya Legislative Council:—

"That in view of the assurance given by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons that the question of segregation of races was receiving the earnest attention of the Imperial Government and in the meantime no action will be taken in connection with segregation of races this mass meeting of Indians puts on record the sense of their keen resentment and strong indignation against the action of the local Government in embodying Chapter 15 regarding segregation in the Public Health Bill as enacted in the present form and issue instructions to the local Government to stop the operation of the segregation of races principle."

Exchange.

The exchange muddle is not still over. The Government has recommended to the Colonial Office immediate demonetisation of the rupee. So, perhaps the rupee will be withdrawn from circulation in the Colony after 300 years. The rupee became current first when Indian enterprising merchants used to come to this country with their merchandise in small ships and brought these coins from India. But now the European settlers find the rupee "Beastly" as one European had the stupidity to say, and they do not want it any more in the country. Race prejudices must have their limit, but here in this Colony there is no discrimination and everything Indian is despised, whether it be a cow or a horse, a coin or a carpet, a vegetable or a man. Only they want the Indian coolies to work on their fields. But those days are gone when Indians will put up with any nonsense from the whites and they must understand that all humiliations cast on their heads now will recoil on their heads with vengeance some time in history.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

TAMPERING WITH TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

HOOLIGANS AT WORK

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS AND OFFICIAL TACTICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 30.

Mahatma Gandhi at the time of his last visit to Ahmedabad laid stress on the two items of the Non-Cooperation movement which he said ought to engage the whole attention of the public workers just at present. They are Swadeshi and Temperance movement. Both of these, when vigorously conducted, would effect great savings and emancipate India from economic serfdom.

The workers had already anticipated what their great leader would speak. The preliminaries had been gone through. A meeting was called when the Temperance campaign was foreshadowed and a deputation appointed to visit the leaders in the liquor trade and request them to offer no bids at the auction sales that were fast approaching. But the request seems to have gone unheeded. The Sanitary Association tried to have of the Government three liquor shops and run them as restaurants after "Pussyfoot" style. But the Government easily disposed of them by asking them to come in as regular bidders. Meanwhile, pickets were organised and posted at liquor shops. The interested parties saw that picketting was a great loss to them and they took steps, legal and illegal, to be free from its effects.

HOOLIGANS HIRED.

The picketters were hailed with stones and eggs. One stone, mischievously aimed at Dr. Kanuga's eye, had its effect and Dr. Kanuga had to retire. The movement consequently gained in strength and the license-holders lost the sympathy, otherwise felt by the general mass at their pecuniary loss. They are now trying other means. Instances are not wanting when liquor shops are opened earlier and closed later than the authorised times. Hooligans are hired who keep on moving to and fro and ensnaring many a helpless victim. Bottlefuls of wine are carried to a distance and sold off there.

But the volunteers patiently do their appointed task, fully observing the instructions that are given them to be free from all sorts of violence. Meanwhile, the coterie has been busy raising hub-bubs in Anglo-Indian papers and vociferously complaining to the Collector and the Commissioner of their woeful plight.

Pickets worked full time during the Holi holidays, gaining sympathies of the public, who could not help admiring their devotion when they saw them working in the burning sun.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT AND MUNICIPALITY.

The Education Department seems quite unwilling to let go its control over the Municipal education without putting in an effort to assert its so-called right. The other day the Deputy Educational Inspector, with his assistant, visited Municipal School No. 23 and asked for the papers with a view to scrutinise the examination results. In its anxiety to reassert its control, the Education Department seems to have forgotten that it once threatened not to recognise the examination. The Headmaster naturally wanted superior orders before he could allow that. The Chairman of the Schools Committee was informed of the visit, but the poor Inspector had to retire at his request for superior orders, eating a humble pie.

The Department tried its hand through another trick, but there too it failed. The Department informed all the Municipal teachers to meet the Deputy Educational Inspector on a certain day with a view to ascertaining how many of them wanted to revert to the Government service. The Department thought that their Nadiad success would be repeated. But to their utter astonishment the Department authorities saw that their invitation had not been found welcome. The procedure is too well-known that the Municipal teachers cannot be approached directly, but the advocates of "Send through the proper channel" conveniently relaxed their rules which red-tapism would insist on, this time.

VIVEKANANDA ON NATIONAL DRESS.

In the course of a conversation with a disciple, Swami Vivekananda, as recorded in the *Prabuddha Bharata*, said:

By giving up one's national costume and ways of eating and mode of life, one gets denationalised. One can learn from all, but that learning which leads to denationalisation does not help your uplift but becomes the cause of your degradation.

Disciple.—Sir, one cannot do without putting on dress approved by superior European officials in official quarters.

Swamiji.—No one prevents that, in the interests of your service, you may put on official dress in official quarters. But on returning home you should be a regular Bengali Babu—with flowing cloth, a native shirt and with the *Chuddar* on the shoulder. Do you understand?

Disciple.—Yes, Sir.

Swamiji.—You go about from house to house only with the European shirt on. In the West to go about people's houses with the shirt on is ungentlemanly; one is considered naked. Without putting on coat over the shirt, you will not be welcomed in a gentleman's house. What have you learned to imitate in the matter of dress? Boys and young men now-a-days adopt a peculiar mode of dress which is neither Indian nor Western, but a monstrous combination.

THE "REBEL" MINISTER.

LALA HARKISHEN LAL'S APPOINTMENT.

MR MONTAGU REPUDIATES RESPONSIBILITY.

The appointment of Lala Harkishen Lal as a Minister of the Government of the Punjab was the subject of questions raised in the House of Commons recently.

Sir W. Davidson (Co. U. Kensington, South) asked the Secretary for India whether he was aware that Mr. Harkishan Lal, who was convicted on a charge of conspiracy to wage war and of abetting the waging of war against the King, was sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property, and was subsequently pardoned as an act of clemency, has now been selected by the Governor of the Punjab as one of his two Indian Ministers who will be charged with the administration of public works, education, science, commerce and industry, local government, etc., whether in the discharge of this office he would have control over large numbers of British and Indian officials, and would exercise great patronage with financial powers; whether the Secretary of State was aware of the bitter feeling which this appointment has caused among his Majesty's loyal subjects, both British and Indian; whether he had personally approved the appointment of a recently convicted rebel to such a prominent position of trust under the Crown; and what steps he proposed to take in the matter.

Mr. Montagu.—Under the Government of India Act, Ministers are appointed by the Governors of Governors' provinces, hold office at the pleasure of the Governor, and are responsible to the Legislative Councils who vote their salaries. The Joint Select Committee advised that the ministers selected by the Governors should be elected members of the Legislative Council, enjoying its confidence and capable of leading it. In these circumstances I would submit to the House that the proper place to consider the title of ministers to the confidence of the legislatures is the provincial councils.

Sir W. Davidson—Is it not a fact that the action of the Governor is subject to the superintendence, direction, and control of the Secretary of State?

Mr. Montagu.—No sir, that is not quite true. It is subject to the superintendence direction and control of the Secretary of State except—I am quoting from memory—as provided in this Act, and in this Act the appointment of Ministers is laid by statute on the Governor.

FAVOUR SHOWN TO REBEL.

Sir W. Davidson—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the showing of favour to rebels is driving many loyal supporters of the Government into the hands of the extremists?

Viscount Curzon (Co. U. Battersea, South)—Are the facts as stated correct, that this man is a convicted rebel, and holds jurisdiction over a large number of Europeans?

The Speaker.—That seems to be a matter for the Legislative Council and not for this House.

Viscount Curzon.—Will the right hon. gentleman exercise his influence with the Leader of the House in securing the release of the hon. member for Leyton (Mr. C. L. Malone)?

Sir W. Davidson—Is this House, which is responsible for the Government of India, not entitled to know whether a convicted rebel has been appointed to high office under the Crown?

The Speaker—The House having given practically Home Rule—(cries of "No")—government in the nature of Home Rule, to these councils, the less it interferes with them the better. (Cheers.)

Sir H. Craik (Co. U. Scottish Universities). Was the nomination made by the Governor of the Punjab, without any suggestion from home or from the Government of India?

Mr. Montagu.—Of course it was. The Governor is specially charged by statute to make his own nominations. As a matter of fact, I did not know of the appointment until some time after.

Sir H. Craik.—Can the Government of India be described as Home Rule, when, on the contrary, there was instituted that new-fangled word di-archy, or divided rule, which implies a common responsibility between this House and the Government of India?

The Speaker.—I used the word not in a technical, but in a general sense. Certain subjects have been transferred wholly to the legislative councils, and it was with regard to those, and those only, that my expression was used.

Sir W. Davidson—Are not members entitled to ask the Secretary for India for information as to certain actions which may have been taken by the Governor or some of his ministers in India?

The Speaker—It depends what information is asked for. When the question appears on the paper I will consider it.

N. C. O. IN THE PANCHMAHALS.

(From our Correspondent.)

GODHRA, April [illegible].

On the 30th night a very big public meeting was held at Dohad. Mr. [illegible] das Shah presided. Moulvi [illegible] and Mr. Waman Mukadam [illegible] Khilafat and Non-Cooperation. [illegible] night Moulvi Durgahi [illegible] kadam addressed the [illegible] public have decided [illegible] school. The opposition [illegible] formed by Anglo-Indians [illegible] there for the [illegible]. On the [illegible] man [illegible] Rajput [illegible] in

AN OPEN LETTER TO LORD READING.

Excellent Sir,

At a critical period in the history of India, you are landing on these shores, and assuming the Viceroyalty of this country. It must be said, in all fairness, that no other Viceroy had to face, right at the outset of his regime, a situation so difficult and delicate, so complex and desperate, as you have to deal with to-day. But *the hour finds the man*. And you have come out to this country determined to do her justice.

EQUITY—A WORLD CRY.

To-day, the whole World is crying and clamouring for Equity. Whether we turn to Germany or Turkey, to Ireland or Egypt, to Persia or India, to China or Korea, there is but one persistent and pertinent demand for justice and equity. The Peace Conference has made peace impossible in the civilized World. Bartering, bargaining, truncating, profiteering have been the features of the Peace Conference; and the East is the greatest sufferer, and hence is most inflamed.

LEGACY OR BANKRUPTCY.

To-day, you are taking charge of the high office of Viceroyalty from Lord Chelmsford, whose legacy is bitter beyond expression. His regime has been notorious

(1) For the passage of Black Acts,
(2) For the Martial Law in the Punjab,
(3) For the indignities and brutalities practised in that Province.
(4) For the exoneration of guilty officials,
(5) And for a reign of suppression repression and deportation in a land of law, order, and non-violence!

Thus you succeed to a legacy of sheer bankruptcy of British Statesmanship sympathy and equity But here the story does not end.

INDIA BLED WHITE!

Whilst Balfour and Joffre had to go to America to secur her Military support; whilst you and North cliffe had been there to obtain financial an commercial help during the last War, Indi poor India placed her best men, munitions materials, and even money at the disposa of H. M. the King, The flower of her arm is buried in the fields of France, Flanders Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and Palestine! H old gold granaries have been all exhausted and not replenished! Her children an her cattle have perished in thousands for want of food and fodder! Her limited resources were drained beyond consideration And her trade and industry have been ruined and dislocated by a Currency Policy that has spelled a disaster to this country.

BREACH OF PLEDGES.

Lord Curzon set a bad example in Indi by discounting the pious pledges given by Queen Victoria in her memorable proclamation; and subsequent satarans, with rare exceptions, followed suit! In defiance of that Proclamation, India's sons have been shut out from high offices; India's children have been treated with discourtesies; Indian students have been evaded from British Factories; and Indian merchants have been segregated in British Colonies! And recently, the solemn pledges given by Lord Hardinge and Mr. Lloyd George to the Moslems of India in respect of Turkey have been flung in the face and repudiated without grace! What is India to believe? On whose word is she to rely? If she has been fooled for years, can she still go on trusting indefinitely? How long can she pray and protest? And what has been the response

NON-COOPERATION INEVITABLE.

With a Bureaucracy that imposed the Rowlatt Act, enforced the Martial Law in the Punjab, and condoned the officers involved; a Bureaucracy, that defended Dyer and O'Dwyer, that revolted against the Reforms, that ruined India by sale of Reverse Councils, and that wounded India by th acceptance of Turkish Treaty with that Bureaucracy, cooperation was naturally impossible; and if it was continued in the face of public resentment and bitter disappointment, there might have been outbursts here and there in the country, leading to violence and even bloodshed. But the great Gandhiji stepped forward; declared non-violent non-cooperation with Government; and thereby separated those forces, which might have come into collision and caused a catastrophe to the country. Since then the non-cooperation movement has been exercising standing and restraining influence through out the country, thanks to Gandhiji.

REFORMS—A MOCKERY.

You may say, we have the Councils to fight our case. But, Sir, the Reforms have been to whittled down by Rules and Regulations; the Civil servants have been s bitterly opposed to any Reforms; and th power of veto is so vicious, that non-officia members can protest and protest, but can scarcely mend or end a pernicious measure. The proceedings in the recent Council Sessions have convinced even the cooperators of their helplessness to curtail military expenditure, railway expenditure or new Delhi expenditure, or to put through the Council a measure of real public weal! The "New Era" is ushered with empty treasuries and huge deficits; and is to be celebrated by paying higher taxes!

INDIA'S IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

You may naturally ask, what are India's [illegible] Demands. That answer can be [illegible] by Gandhiji or by Panditji [illegible]king, they are these:—

[illegible] all repressive measures;
[illegible] the guilty Officials of the
[illegible] revision of the Turkish
[illegible] with Ministerial
[illegible] Policy, and re-
[illegible]ernment Fifty
[illegible]ly owes to
[illegible]izenship
[illegible]a 750 in cash.

essentially responsible to the people of India.

JOINT CONFERENCE ESSENTIAL.

To consider these matters and to arrive at an equitable solution, a Joint Conference of leaders of all parties and of officials, presided over by yourself, is absolutely essential at this juncture. The Great Gandhiji suggested it to Lord Chelmsford in July last. Col. Wedgwood has endorsed the suggestion later on. And now the Parsi Central Association is said to be moving in the same direction and with the very same object. And it is hoped, that you, Sir, will waste no time in holding such a Conference.

JENKINS THE JUST.

And as I write this letter, I am reminded of the good work done by Sir Lawrence Jenkins in India. In the days of the Partition of Bengal, when the public feeling was running very high, neither the sincerity of John Morley, nor the suavity of Lord Minto, nor the originality of Morley-Minto Reforms appeased the people of Bengal. It was the even handed justice meted out by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, his fearless criticisms of the Repressive Acts and his unsparing denunciation of official irregularities, that inspired confidence amongst the people and restored their faith in British Justice.

YOUR GREAT CHANCE.

After a hundred and fifty years of British Rule in India, we find, that

(1) British Capitalism and Commercialism alone cannot suit India or England;
(2) British Militarism cannot hold India and Britain together;
(3) British Civil Service cannot manage India with freedom and good will;
(4) British Justice has now the chance to deal with India with Equity, Liberty and Fraternity.

May Heaven help you to discharge your sacred duty faithfully, fearlessly and successfully! Amen!

Yours deferentially,
BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

FORCIBLE ENTRY INTO RAJAH'S PLACE OF WORSHIP.

PEOPLE CONDEMN COLLECTOR'S ACTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

AGRA, April 1.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Muttra was held yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. Anandi Prasad and the following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting strongly condemns the action of Mr. Fremantle, Collector and Manager of Court of Wards, in unceremoniously entering the house of the late lamented Raja Seth Laxmandas, C.I.E., and forcibly entering the kitchen and the place of worship and breaking open a lock, thus deliberately insulting and annoying the religious feelings of Rani Chandbai, the widow of the said Sethsahib."

Great indignation prevailed.

TARN TARAN FRACAS CASE.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, April 2.

The prosecution evidence in the Tarn Taran temple fracas case opened on the 1st April before Mr. Connor, Addition District Magistrate. Sardar Abdul Husain, Tahsildar, Tarn Taran, first prosecution witness, described how on the morning of the 26th January, he received information that about 40 Akali Sikhs had arrived at the Railway station with *barpans*, *lathis* and *hatchets* to take possession of the Tarn Taran temple; how he proceeded to the temple with an inspector of police but he was refused permission to enter by Akali guards. On enquiry Teja Singh, the Akali leader, told the witness that they had already occupied nine *gurdwaras* and this was the tenth. He also showed his hand which had been bitten by some one. Certain *pujaries* or temple priests also showed bleeding hands, injured with hatchets. The witness assured the priests that the Akalas did not intend creating disturbance.

Later he learnt that the parties were arranging a compromise and terms had been settled. At 8 o'clock in the evening he heard reports of fireworks, bombs exploding, and concluded that peace had been arranged. But reports of three more bombs followed and *lathies* and *chhavies* flashed in the outer court of the temple and people came running, crying "murder! murder!" The witness and the police inspector were still refused admission by the Akali guards. Five or six Akalis injured were brought out on *charpoys* and taken to hospital. He was told that some men of the priests were also injured, and one man was in a precarious condition, who refused to have his statement recorded or to be removed to hospital. The Doctor reported that three men in the hospital were in a precarious condition and the witness recorded their statements.

The case is proceeding.

J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE

The report of the Managing Committee of the J. N. Petit Institute for the year ended 31st December 1920, shows that there were in all 4,165 members in the register of the Library at the end of last year—of these 67 were life members, 533 first class, 1,786 second class and 1,764 third class; and the total number included 128 lady numbers and 128 new admissions.

There were 256 different journal and periodical subscribed to by the Institute during the year under report. The Book-Committee, composed of erudite men, selected new books with great care and the number of books added to the Library was 1,075, including 87 presentation volumes.

The total number of books issued to members was 44,880, novels attracting the greatest number of readers and Gujarati books coming next.

The total funds of the Institute stood at Rs. 1,55,109 in authorised securities and Rs.

"COLOSSAL INCOMPETENCE."

LORD CHELMSFORD'S VICEROYALTY.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

MOST UNPOPULAR REGIME

THE "LEADER."

To sum up, Lord Chelmsford's has been from every point of view a memorable Viceroyalty. No single Vicergal regime had so much enhanced the status of India in the Empire as well as outside. In no single regime had constitutional changes of such far-reaching consequences been brought about No other regime gave a clear cut declaration of British policy in India or set India's feet so surely on the path of responsible government. In no other regime did Indians occupy such high offices and in such numbers, as they have done in this and yet all said and done, no other regime has been so unpopular or has provoked more popular discontent. For this his Excellency is not wholly responsible. The Turkish question and the internal economic situation, two causes of popular discontent, were not in his control but there were a number of other factors he could easily control if only he had been gifted with more strength of conviction and character, a more sympathetic imagination and a broader statesmanship. If only the first four years of his regime were marked by the same conciliatoriness which marked the fifth, the history of his rule might have been differently written and the non-cooperation movement might not have come into existence. He was never equal to the heavy responsibilities laid on him in one of the most difficult periods of transition which called for the exercise of the highest statesmanship. If the situation is not worse than it actually is, it is in a great measure due to the statesmanship of the heads of provincial Governments and not to lack of mistakes of the Government of India. Lord Chelmsford goes unwept, unhonoured and unsung. That he failed is not his fault but of those who appointed him to guide the destinies of 300 million human beings during a most critical period of Indian history. The burden ought not to have been imposed upon him. His failure should convey a lasting warning to the British Government, and they should never send out to India in future any one who has not established his reputation in England as a front rank politician and statesman of liberal views and principles. Mediocrities can only bring on disaster. Perhaps he would have promoted his peace of mind and the interests of British rule better if he had decided voluntarily to retire before the expiry of his full term, as he had ceased to wield any moral influence over the country [illegible] presence was a continued source of irritation.

REIGN OF REPRESSION.

THE "CITIZEN"

Repression, deliberate, unyielding, is writ large over the period during which Lord Chelmsford was responsible for the Government of India. His reply to the Press deputation advocating the repeal of the Press Act prepared the country for an era of active suppression of public opinion. The Home Rule agitation which gained in volume and in strength shortly after his advent was attempted to be put down and the first three years, especially the second, were characterised by a campaign against the press and leading politicians which only fanned the cause of discontent. Local Governments were given a *carte blanche* and they were even encouraged to adopt strong measures by a circular for which the present Satrap of Burma is commonly believed to be responsible. The internments of 1917 and the tremendous agitation that ensued created a serious situation which Mr. Montagu and the August declaration helped to somewhat tide over. The release of Mrs. Besant and her associates and the Reforms inquiries of 1918 succeeded to a certain extent in directing the energies of people to the more fruitful channel of constructive criticism. But that was for a time only. In an unfortunate moment, the Viceroy was persuaded to bring in the Rowlatt bills, and though they were opposed by the whole country, by every shade of opinion, they were introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council and one of them passed in aggravating circumstances and in the teeth of unanimous non-official opposition. Soon after, the Government of India issued another fateful circular fully empowering Local Governments to take whatever action they thought fit to deal with the Satyagraha agitation started by Mr. M. K. Gandhi. It is scarcely necessary to go over the subsequent events; the arrest of Mr. Gandhi, the mob rule at several places, in the Punjab, the proclamation of martial law, the series of unparalleled outrages committed in the name of that lawless law, the Indemnity Bill the Hunter report on the disorders, and the sickening attitude of the Government of India in regard to the whole business. Lord Chelmsford's responsibility for all the crimes that were committed in the name of law and order is, in all conscience, very heavy and the tragedy of the situation is that, except for a few stray sentiments which he has expressed, he has not till to-day made amends for the blunders which he committed. That does not show that he is imbued with that high courage and character which are needed to own a mistake and repair wrongs. Without realising what it meant, he submitted himself to be influenced by his immediate advisers, gave Sir Michael a free hand and persisted in allowing the reign of terror to continue even after its true and hideous inwardness was brought to his notice. He failed to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of State to punish the guilty officials adequately and prevented a discussion of the Hunter report in the Imperial Legislature. It is a black crime for which the Government is responsible and Lord Chelmsford will ever be associated with it, first for failing to hold the reign tight, then for permitting the awful rule to continue, thirdly for patting Sir Michael on the back and treating the offending officials with misconceived leniency and finally for his lack of genuine fellow-feeling as exhibited by his takin scrupulous care to prevent one sincere heartfelt word of regret to pass his lips.

TOO WEAK.

THE "HINDUSTHAN"

To undo what Lord Chelmsford has done or has allowed to be done will be a task full of difficulties. And yet, we feel sorry for His Lordship. At heart, we believe, he was a good man and might have meant well. His work in connection with the question of South African Settlement confirms this belief. But his goodness was swept aside by his weakness. He rested too much on his men. And once his men committed blunders which created the present situation, he unfortunately chose, with obstinacy to shield his lieutenants and to take their side. A wiser and less obstinate man would have frankly confessed the mistakes and would have fully atoned for the misdeeds committed by his underlings. We wish, even now, though too late, he will realize what he has, during his Viceroyalty, done, the deep wounds he has unconsciously inflicted on this country, the irreparable harm he has worked for the fair name of England and will try his best to assist his successor in pouring oil over the troubled waters.

"A SINGULAR CONTRADICTION"

THE "MADRAS MAIL"

Seldom, we think, has any Viceroy laid down office in circumstances so remarkable as those which attend the departure of Lord Chelmsford. India, under his guidance, has achieved the major portion of that which her leaders have been for a generation demanding; but she is still unsatisfied. He to whom is due this achievement, through the steadfast conviction from the earliest days of his appointment, that constitutional advance upon liberal lines must be the main objective of his policy, finds himself, when his hopes have been crowned with success beyond all expectation, exposed to a storm of obloquy to which even the days of the Partition could provide no parallel. It is a singular contradiction.

Of some men it may be said with certainty that the mature judgment which history will pass upon them cannot differ in any essential degree from that which has been formed by their contemporaries. This is not the case, we believe, with Lord Chelmsford, whose work and reputation have alike suffered through a series of accidents which time alone can place in their proper perspective. At least a generation must elapse before it will be possible to measure the distance which India has traversed under Lord Chelmsford's guidance; and it is upon this measure that the Viceroy now departing may fairly claim to be judged. When the documents now concealed from the public eye become, through the lapse of time, a preserve in which the student of history may browse at his pleasure, it will be possible to arrive at some accurate determination of Lord Chelmsford's character and personality. But at the moment it is impossible to disentagle his thoughts, actions, and motives from those of his advisers and of his superiors. That very loyalty to tradition which has on many occasions made his Government the scapegoat for sins against whose commission it protested till the last will for long prevent him from receiving the meed of justice which is the birthright of every man, be he Peer or peasant. It is then with this reservation that our judgment upon Lord Chelmsford must be framed. Doubtless in this case, as in so many others, to know is to pardon. Had a kinder star sent Lord Chelmsford to India in days before the war, he would have been acclaimed by Indian opinion as the Viceroy without peer. Cold, yet sentitive, with no imaginative sympathy, he stands out as a great gentleman, unsullied in his dealings with all men, the soul of straightness and honour.

THREW AWAY OPPORTUNITIES

THE "SIND OBESERVER"

No Viceroyalty has been so eventful since the days of Lord Canning. Both Lord Canning and Lord Chelmsford were Viceroys at most disturbed periods in India history. The aftermath of mutiny was a terrible legacy left to Lord Canning. But he earned the name of Clemency Canning. Lord Chelmsford had to conduct a great war in the East. But the aftermath of the war was chiefly of his own creation. It was within his power to become as great in history as Canning. Such opportunites rarely fall even to the lot of a Viceroy. Lord Chelmsford threw his opportunity away. He would not trust to the reforms to cure the political distemper created by the war and the aftermath of war. He must have more and still more powers to suppress and repress the people. Think of the hundreds that would have to be released after the Defence of India Act expire. Oh, these tigers to be let loose on the country! Impossible. Unthinkable. Pass the Rowlatt Bills. Make the released men outcastes. Enlarge the activities of the C.I.D And deprive the contemplated reforms of half their value and of all their grace.

Lord Chelmsford had neither the gifts nor the vision of a statesman. He was not made to be a Viceroy. A fortuitous concourse of circumstances placed him as the head of one of the most responsible Governments on earth. In ordinary times, when nobody cared who was ruling India, he would have been a passable Viceroy. But to succeed the brilliant Lord Hardinge as the Viceroy at such a momentous period in the history of 320 millions of God's creatures was a responsibility too big for Lord Chelmsford's shoulders. Lord Hardinge's great personality hid from the public view the maker absolutism of the then Government of India. Lord Chelmsford's inadequacy at once exposed the skeleton in the cupboard. The Duke of Connaught is the keenest of observers. He saw how things would have been different had Lord Hardinge ruled for another five years. And in his parting message he said that England should hereafter send only her first best to rule India. The meaning is plain enough.

THE "PIONEER'S" ASSURES CO OPERATION TO NEW VICEROY.

The "Pioneer" writes:—Every thoughtful person will appreciate the Viceroy's determination to study conditions prevailing in this country, before committing himself to a definite line of action. He comes to India at a singularly difficult juncture and it will tax all his statesmanship to set the new reformed constitution firmly on its feet and to guide India's transition but he may be assured of cordial sympathy and cooperation of every loyal subject and well wisher of India in the great task that lies before him.

FORCED LABOUR IN RAJISTHAN.

HOW TO END IT?

The President of Rajisthan Society, Kotak, wires:—

Having received many letters from several Rajputana States, asking for a scheme for the abolition of *begar*, we suggest that the workers should prepare detailed lists of *begar* taken and submit them to their respective chiefs with representations supported by the public to remove this evil. One copy of the representation be sent to the Servants of the Rajisthan Society at Ajmer. The Society be further informed of the steps taken by the chiefs within a month, if no steps are taken to remove the system by the chief, another plan would be suggested. All representations should be submitted by the 10th proximo. We have assured the public that if they will stand firm this evil will certainly be removed.

Intoxicants are most widely used by the people in Rajputana. It is requested that strong protest be made to stop it through *punchaits*.

Several new societies at different places have been formed. They are doing nice work in putting a stop to *begar*, intoxication and using of foreign cloth. Kotah is one of them, where several *punchaits* have been formed to stop intoxication by imposing fines and social boycott. Even untouchables have given up taking intoxicants. They are most fortunate in getting a staunch temperance chief, like Barbar Sahib of Kotah.

URGENT APPEAL

The Eastern part of a Maharashtra and the greater portion of Berar-Nagpur has unfortunately fallen under the clutches of austere famine. In many of these villages there is hardly any drop of water or shady trees to afford shelter to the weary and the fatigued. The young villagers therefore are deserting them leaving the old and feeble and the poor cattle to their fate. They on their part are daily advancing towards death, crying for water and a morsel. They have no clothes on their persons, but rags which hardly cover them with decency. The cows, bullocks and such other animals are getting leaner and leaner every day and are being sold at worthless prices. At this critical time it is the bounden duty of every individual to give every sort of help within his means to his brethren. For compassion is the root of *Dharma*. Everybody therefore will wish to collect some relief and send it direct to the needy; but people may not perhaps know the exact persons and the particular part, where it is needed so there is a possibility of their pious contributions being misplaced. To save the lives of persons and animals in danger is the only way for the future betterment of one's country and we should therefore strive for this noble cause. We therefore appeal to every individual to look seriously into this matter and try to send all possible help for his or her fellow-creatures to us in the nick of time.—Yours, etc.,

On behalf of Indian Agricultural and Labouring Class,
V. M. NAVALE, M.R.A.S. (London).
M. B. KHAIRE.

Poona City,
96, Rawiwar Peth,
April 1.

MR. BOMANJI IN LONDON.

INTERVIEW WITH LORD READING

We feel, said Mr. Bomanji, that a deadlock has been created, and that some way out has got to be found.

Mr. Montagu, we believe, wants to do the right thing. But he has not succeeded because he has not been sufficiently supported, either by the Government of India or by his colleagues here in England.

Now the appointment of Lord Reading and his public speeches since his appointment have given new hope of the beginning of a new era.

APPEAL TO INDIA.

Since I arrived in London I have had an interview with Lord Reading and I feel confident that he really does mean, as he has said, to make justice the guiding principle of his policy.

If so, I am sure he will be able to restore the belief—shattered by recent events—that England wishes to treat us in the spirit of its professions.

I venture to appeal to my own people, after my private talks with Lord Reading, not to hamper him at the start, but to give him the chance to which his high abilities and lofty utterances entitle him.

The chief political matters which have inspired the Non-Cooperation movement are:—

(1) The resentment of the Indian Moslems at the Treaty of Sevres, and (2) The deep feelings aroused by the Punjab atrocities.

With regard to Turkey, the developments of the last week or two give some ground for hope.

NEW HOPE FOR TURKEY.

The proposed modifications of the Treaty of Sevres cannot satisfy Moslem sentiment—unless to them is added the restoration of Thrace. But still we have the impression that Mr. Lloyd George realises the wrong that has been done. His good intentions are being thwarted by other members of the Cabinet (especially, I believe, by Lord Curzon).

But surely if Mr. Lloyd George realises that the satisfactory settlement of this question is vital to the peace of India, he will overcome that opposition.

As to the Punjab, you must realise that the debates in Parliament have added deep insult to the injury of the Amritsar atrocities.

PUNJAB ATONEMENT.

The effect of that insult must be removed. And for that it is essential to remove from India all the responsible officials, and to make a public declaration that the Governments of India and of Great Britain regard with detestation those unhappy events and the policy which caused them.

Moreover, if the culprits are pensioners—as an act of expiation, such pensions should be borne by the British Treasury and not by the Indian tax-payer.

In the matter of reforms, I would say that the principle of Dyarchy (or joint control) must be extended from provincial to the Central Government, and that the first departments to be made over to Indians must be those of Finance and of Trade and Industry.

FOR LANCASHIRE'S BENEFIT.

Remember that we have economic as well as political grievances. The political control of India by Great Britain has been used to facilitate and further to exploitation of our people by British capitalists.

Take the question of the Cotton Duties. Lancashire manufacturers are protesting against the extra import duties now levied. But may I remind them that Indians resent keenly the fact that for years past our Cotton Industry—the only India owned Industry we have—has been subjected to excise duties for the advantage of Lancashire?

"CAN YOU BLAME US?"

There is talk of Imperial Preference. We have had an object-lesson in it since the Armistice. An export duty has been put on our raw hides: 15 per cent. on hides sent to countries within the Empire, 25 per cent. on hides to foreign countries. The result has been that our hides which used to be sent to other countries are now sent via England, and that some English merchant takes a profit out of our trade with, say, France or America.

Can you wonder that there is resentment?

WHAT THE BOYCOTT MEANS.

Exploitation, if continued, will bring reprisals. The economic boycott initiated by the Nagpur Congress would deal a heavy blow at British trade. It will mean that Indians will, until economic exploitation ceases, buy their goods from America, from Japan, even from Germany rather than from Britain.

Can you blame us?

Yet we have no enmity and no ill-will to your people—especially not to the working classes. Our movement is one of self-defence and of protest.

We want you to realise the things. I believe Lord Reading understands, and that he will do his best. But he will need strong backing up from this end.—"Daily Herald."

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

The net profit of this Bank for the year ending 31st December 1920 including the sum of £35,838 brought forward from the previous year, amounts to £85,031. The Directors propose to pay a dividend for the half year at the rate of 20 per cent per annum, equal to £1—5—0 per share, making 20 per cent. for the year, free of income tax. They also propose adding £200,000 to the Reserve Fund, £20,000 to House Property Account, £20,000 to the Staff Pension Fund and to carry forward the sum of £149,031.

TURKEY'S RIGHT TO LIVE

BASED ON PREMIER'S PROMISE.

REDEMPTION OF PLEDGES

ONLY WAY TO RESTORE BRITAIN'S POSITION IN EAST.

ADDRESS TO TURKISH DEPUTATIONS.

The following address was presented on March 2, 1921, to the "Nationalist" deputation from Angora by the Anglo-Ottoman Society and others:—

"To His Excellency Bekir Sami Bey and the members of the Honourable Deputation from the Turkish Grand Assembly of Angora, Asia Minor;

"Gentlemen—

"The Executive Committee of th eAnglo-Ottoman Society, the representative organ of British Turcophile opinion, in association with other friends of Turkey residents in this country, have the honour to present to your Deputation a word of welcome, with their cordial wishes for the success of your important mission.

Turkey's Right to Live is not only dictated by humanity and political equity but has been categorically guaranteed by the pledge of the British Premier on January 5th. 1918.

"Efforts have since been made to dilute the significance of this Pledge on the ground of Turkey's unprovoked entry in the war. Even if such considerations had any foundation in truth, they existed when the Prime Minister of Great Britain made his specific guarantee to Turkey, to our Indian fellow-subjects and to the world, in 1918. After war disclosures have, moreover, revealed the existence of negotiations in 1913 between the British representatives and certain subjects of the Ottoman Empire, which, in our opinion, explain the feelings of alarm and despair which forced Turkey to an attitude causing Great Britain to declare war upon her.

Redemption of the Pledges.

"The war is now over, and among the vital tasks devolving on the advisers of Great Britain are the redemption of pledges, the creation of confidence and peace in the British Dominions, and the restoration of Britain to an honourable and respected position in the Eastern world.

In our opinion nothing will contribute with more certainty to these ends than the early return of Constantinople to the free and unfettered control of its own population and elective institutions, and the frank restoration to Turkey of the whole of Thrace and of Asia-Minor, as solemnly promised in 1918.

"We trust that your Deputation, arriving with the authority of the Grand Parliament in Anatolia, may secure an adequate and honourable voice in the negotiations for peace.

"No political considerations can obscure the fact that the national movement represented at Angora has been the sole effective means of defending the existence and freedom of the Turkish nation. It, therefore, possesses a just claim to a place in the united Delegation from Turkey."

"We have the honour etc."

The signatories were:—

Lord Mowbray and Stoaton; Mr Arnold Lupton, ex-M.P.; Mrs. Jessie Lupton; Lt. Comm. J. M Kenworthy. R N., M.P.; Mr John Arnoll (Tasgien); Mr. Douglas Fox Pitt (Artist and Traveller); Mr. Marmaduke Pickthal (Bombay); Mr Leland Buxton (Author "The Black Sheep of the Balkans); Mr. Duse Mohamed (Editor "Africa and Orient Review"); Mr. W. B. Forster Bovilll (Councillor); Mr. Ronald Armstrong (LL.B.); Mr K. Sheldrake (Litt D.); Mr. J. M Parekh (Barr-at-Law, London); Dr C. B. Vakil. (London) Mr. W. N. Welinkar (Bombay); Capt E. H. Griffin, M.D. D.S.O; Capt. E N Bennett J.P., ex M.P.; Herbert Cole (Artist); Clara Gilbert Cole (Writer); Eleanor Field (Co-operative Guild) Mr G. Khizir Tidemore; Capt C F Dixon Johnson; Mr Gidney Muggergi (Ar Peter Keating (Labour Party); Mrs. L. ohitect); Mr. J W Lovegrove (Habum Ullah) Mr. J E Potter Wilson (Workers League of India); Mr F E de Vere Gunnen (Egyptologist); Mr F L. Kuran (Communist Party), Madame Eugenie Boucier (Russia); Dr. Marion Leon; Prof H M Leon, LL.D. Mr. P. Keating; Mr Mohamed Eusooff (Burman) Mr R H Edleston (Consul-General San Marino); Mr J F Singh, Mr Abdul Rauf; Khairal Nisa Atta Qullah Hanam; Madame Safvet Tully; Mr. A. P Tully formerly of Constantinople; Mr. James Hogg Hardie (Hawick); Mr. Arthur Field (Secretary).

WELCOME TO TURKISH DELEGATES.

BY ANGLO-OTTOMAN SOCIETY.

A deputation waited upon the Government Delegates from Constantinople and presented the following address in French and Turkish. The deputation consisted of Messrs. Arnold Lupton, Lt.-Commander Kenworthy M.P., Duse Mohamed, Douglas Fox Pitt; Dr. H. M. Leonard; Mme. Leon, Sheldrake and Arthur Field (Secretary). Mr. A. P Tulty kindly acted as volunteer dragoman and his services were of the greatest value to the deputation.

"To H. H. Tewfik Pasha, President, and T. E. Moustapha Reshid Pasha and Osman Nizami Pasha, members of the Delegate from the Imperial Ottoman Government.

Highness the Executive Committee of the Anglo-Ottoman Society, the representative organ of British Turcophile Opinion, in association with other friends of Turkey resident in this country, have the honour to present to your Delegation a word of welcome, with their cordial wishes for the success of your important mission.

Turkey's Right to Live is not only dictated by humanity and political equity, but has been calegorically guaranteed by the pledge of the British Premier on January 5th 1918.

Egorts have since been made to dilute the significance of those pledges on the ground of Turkey's unprovoked entry in the war. Even if such considerations had any foundation in truth, they existed when the Prince Minister of Great Britain made his specific guarantee to Turkey, to our Indian fellow-subjects and to the world in 1918 After war disclosures have moreover, revealed the existence of negotiations in 1913 between British representatives and certain subjects of the Ottoman Empire, which in our opinion explain the feelings of alarm and despair which forced Turkey to an attitude causing Great Britain to declare war upon her.

The war is now over, and among the vital tasks devolving on the advisors of Great Britain are the redemption of pledges, the creation of confidence and peace in the British dominions, and the restoration of Britain to an honourable and respected position in the Eastern world. In our opinion nothing will contribute with more certainty to these ends than the early return of Constantinople to the free and unfettered control of its own population election institutions, and the frank restoration to Turkey of the whole of Thrace and of Asia Minor, as solemnly promised in 1918.

We have the honour, etc.,

(Lords) Mowbray and Stourton; Marmaduke Pickthal (Editor the "Bombay Chronicle"); C F Ryder, (Merchant, Leeds); Arnold Lupton (ex-M.P.); John Arnall (Tangiers); D. Fox Pitt (Artist); Leland Buxton (Writer); J M Kenworthy (Lt. Commr. R.N., M.P.); Duse Mohamed (Editor the "Africa and Orient Review); W. B Forster Bovill (Municipal Councillor); Ronald G. Armstrong (LL.B.) Gidney Mu (Architect), J E Potter-Wilson (Secy ers' Welfare League); A P Tully (A formerly of Constantinople; Khalid drake (Litt. D.); C. B. Vakil (Doctor) Herbert Cole (Artist); Clara Gilbert Cole (Writer); Eleanor Frances Field (Women's Co-Op. Guild); E N Bennett, Captain, J.P.); Arthur Field (Secretary of the Joint Committee of Friends of Turkish Freedom).

DINNER TO ANGORA GOVT.

A dinner to their Excellencies the Delegation from the Turkish Grand Assembly, Angora, to the Peace Conference, was given by the Anglo-Ottoman Society and other British friends of Turkish freedom, in mail week, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Arnold Lupton (vice president, Anglo-Ottoman Society) who called upon Maulvi Mustafakhan, Imam of Woking Mosque for blessing on the gathering, the Delegates and the cause of Turkish and Islamic Freedom.

Mineral waters and Cigarettes were circulated as a peace offering by the Chairman.

Several short speeches were then made.

Mr. Arthur Field, Hony. Secretary of the Anglo-Ottoman Society took great care in making the function a great success.

THE GENTLE PRESS ACT.

THE SECURITY METHODS.

Mr. Shamlal Nehru, Manager the "Democrat" writes to the subscribers of the paper:—

"I regret my inability to bring out the last two issues of the "Democrat" but the responsibility was entirely the Bureaucracy's. Mr. K. N. Knox, I.C.S., the District Magistrate of Allahabad suddenly enhanced the security of the "Democrat" Press from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 for no other reason except that of precedence. To avoid loss in interest the Keeper of the Press asked for the return of the original thousand to enable him to buy Government Securities for Rs. 2,000. In reply he was ordered in the capacity of Printer and Publisher to deposit Rs. 2,000 immediately and was informed that the original Rs. 1,000 will be returned in "due course." This in effect meant Rs. 3,000 out of pocket which the "Democrat" could not afford at such short notice.

"Arrangements are however, being made to bring out the "Democrat" at an early date in a greatly improved form. We know our readers will bear with us in our present difficulty.

"Note.—Subscribers whose subscriptions are overdue are requested to help the management by remitting their dues immediately."

A LESSON IN CAPITALISTIC JUSTICE.

HARSH TREATMENT OF TRAMWAY INSPECTORS.

Since the last few days trouble has been brewing between the Bombay Tramway Company and its Inspectors who it will be remembered were engaged on duty as "A" Class Inspectors during the last strike. These people thus by their unsympathetic conduct made themselves highly unpopular with the public for the sake of the future rewards that they thought were going to be distributed for their fidelity to the Company. This reward they are having now in the shape of a peremptory wholesale degradation of their ranks to the "B" Class, without any justification or excuse. According to this new order the men on first shift have to be on duty at 4-30 a.m. at Depot sometimes miles away from their homes without any conveyance and the men on 2nd shift have to return at 1-30 a.m. the next morning. The cruel hardships that are entailed when the shifts are changed at the end of the week can thus be imagined. The men can hardly have rest for the whole of the week-end. Heavy fines and threats of dismissals are the lot of those who are late even by few minutes.

It is no wonder that many of the above men could not stand the stress of such work and the Company's Doctor consequently certified their illness as genuine. The Company however scenting a strike, has suspended the whole category on the pretext of disobedience. The loss of their deposits, wages, and their share in the Provident Fund seem to be in prospect. Such are the rewards for fidelity and such is the sense of justice displayed by these benevolent capitalists. Mr. Rimington the Managing Director of the Company once declared himself to be the "true friend of Labour" May we appeal to him then to redress this grievance? The "Bombay Chronicle" is perfectly justified in calling the above as a "triumph for the Tramway Union as against the Company." Needless to say the above men have since realised the necessity of the Union and have joined the fold.

2nd April 1921.

EDUCATIONAL RECORDS.

Selections from Educational Records: Part I 1781—1839: Ed. by H. Sharp (Govt. Publication.)

This compitation places before the publi in a handy form (1) the multifarious facts regarding the early efforts at spreading education amongst city and village popu lations by private individuals, Government servants acting in their private capacity, Roman Catholic and Protestant missionaries of many sects, philanthropists occupying exalted positions in society, and the Governor of the East India Company; (2) and gs together some of the resolutions, shes, reports, minutes, petitions peeches, which possessed more than an meral interest, and have come to be ked upon as classics by students of the rranging subject of the early history of State-Aided Education in British India. Warren Hastings's minute, for instance which led to the foundation of the Calcutta Madrassa shows that the learned Muhammadans of Calcutta petitioned to the Governor-General that so renowned master of Moslem Law and Letters as "Mudgid O'din" (this is how the name is spelt in the Minute) was in their midst and that advantage should be taken of his arrival to found a Madrassa where the famous scholar could pass on his learning and wisdom to worthy disciples. Another interesting item is an account of the expenditure by Government and the education of Indians from 1813 to 1830; the total for the whole of British India for the period of eighteen years is £363,000, or over £20,000 a year. There is a full summary at the end of the volume of the rare and valuable Fisher's Memoir, which gives in a condensed form from the records at the India House, brief methodical notices of all educational beginnings in every part of British India upto 1832. Raja Rammohan Roy's well-known Address to the Governor-General of the 11th December 1823 is reproduced, and we also find Macaulay's more celebrated minute (2-2-1835) with Prinsep's rejoinder (15-2-1835). Macaulay's marginal notes on this last with Prinsep's final replies under each are also reproduced. Two excellent protographs—of the Hindu College, Calcutta, 1847, and the Calcutta Madrassa in the same year, and a very complete bibliography add to the value of the volume. Where there is so much of first rate import, one cannot help wishing that room had also been found for the inclusion of a little more, e.g.—Wellesley's correspondence in connection with his projected College at Fort William, which the Court of Directors nipped in the bud.

B. K. T.

A sanatan dharm lecturer was arrested on Saturday at Cawnpore for making a violent speech and lodged in jail. An attempt to create a *hartal* in the city in contion with the arrest failed.—A.P.

The mill-hands of Cawnpore Cotton Mills and North-West Tannery, who struck work about a month ago are still on strike.

Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali arrived at Madras on Saturday morning, from Bezwada by the Calcutta mail and were received at the railway station by members of the Madras Khilafat Committee Provincial Congress Committee, Provincial Muslim League Committee and League of Youths. Ali Brothers were taken in procession to their residence in Vepery.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills ARE BASED ON A SOUND FORMULA

IT is the fashion among certain sections of the community to sneer at Proprietary Medicines, but in many cases there is considerable self-interest behind the sneer. In spite of this attempt to discredit all Proprietary Medicines, thousands of people are using, for instance, Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, and get just the results they are looking for, and no amount of sneering and attempts to discredit them can alter the opinion of people who know by experience that they are using a useful and effective medicine and at a fraction of what it would cost to be running to a Doctor or Chemist. These pills are based on a sound formula, and are produced by men of experience. There is nothing known about Pills that they do not know, there is no ingredient that is known to be effective for the Liver, for aiding digestion and purifying the Blood that they do not know. It is their business to know. They not only know these ingredients, but they know how to compound them so as to secure the highest efficacy. Just as any cake, omelet, or any article of food, can be spoiled because the Cook is incompetent, and even when given the best material, fails to make an eatable article, while another Cook, using the same materials, accomplishes a result that is a delight; so it is in compounding Drugs, only even to a greater degree.

The ingredients used in producing Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are of the highest standard, and they are selected to secure the best results, and in proportions to doubly secure this. Some people are always sceptical about a Proprietary Medicine, but does it not stand to reason that it costs as much for machinery and labor to produce a poor pill as a good one? In one case satisfaction is given because the article is good, and in the other, dissatisfaction because it is valueless. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a good pill in every sense of the word, a fact that is abundantly proved by the thousands who continue to use them, year after year, as their sole remedy for all the Little Ills of Life. They are prepared under the best possible conditions, and there is no better Pill made in this or any other country for Biliousness, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Troubles, &c. The care taken in the production of these Pills is illustrated by the manner in which they are packed. Instead of being put up in cheap wooden boxes—that absorb poisonous and other substances—they are packed in glass bottles, at a cost of five or six times that of wooden boxes. The extra cost is more than made up in the satisfaction of knowing that the Pills reach the public just as they left the laboratory, unaffected by moisture or climatic changes, and free from contamination by contact with foreign matter.

Sold by all Che... per bottle, or si... warded on recei... Co., Ltd., 21 ... Proprietors.

...nd Stores generally at R 1.00 for R 5.00, or will be for... by The W. H. Comstock ...venue, London. Sole

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/& 2/8 each
" CASHMERE " Rs. 2/8 & 3/8 each
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
DRY RENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Every Satisfaction Cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on request
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema GIRGAUM

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-

IMPORTANT NOTICE
To purchasers of Machinery
We supply from stock Engines, Boilers, pumps, Lathes, Gins, Cotton presses, Flour Mills, and Industrial plant.
Apply for our new Catalogue.
Engineer & Company
PYDHOWNI, BOMBAY.

FANCY FITTINGS

and Sanitary Ware of every description.
We instal bath tubes, wash-basins and drainage at competitive rates. Estimates Free.
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
CLUBWALLA & CO.

ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calendar Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4, Zangi Day Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3. You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent iridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to-day V. P., on 7 days' approval.
FACTORY SALES COMPANY (19), Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

The India Provident Co., Ld.
Head Office—29, Grey STREET, CALCUTTA.
An Appreciation.
"I am highly pleased to say that the India Provident Company surpasses all the existing companies in setting claims. I received payment within an hour after submitting the "Intimation, which was quite an extra-ordinary affair I experienced after a period of half a dozen of years spent in assurance business,"
RASIK LAL BANERJEE, 118-2 Tollygunge Road, CALCUTTA.)

RIDE A B·S·A BICYCLE
The B.S.A. Trade Mark is a guarantee of Quality and Satisfaction.

Enjoy Cycling on a B.S.A.
There is no anxiety or trouble with genuine B.S.A. machines, they have been famous for their sound construction and excellent service for over half a century. For town and country riding, alone or with companions, under all conditions they are invaluable, and will by their reliability and the small amount of attention required, prove a convenience, economy, and a constant source of pleasure. See you get a genuine B.S.A.
All genuine B.S.A. Parts are guaranteed interchangeable and replacements can be easily obtained at the nearest B.S.A. Agent.
Write for Illustrated : : List post free : :

Addison & Co. Ltd. - Mount Road, Madras
The Bharat Commercial Co. Ltd. Rawal Pindi
S. Dass & Co. Ltd. - - Calcutta
The Dilkusha Cycle & Motor Agency Lucknow
The Highlastone Co. Mount Road, Madras
The Maharaja Cycle Works - - Lahore
The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. - Bombay
The Popular Cycle & Motor Co. - Agra
Importers: Sen & Pandit - - Calcutta
Pearsy Lall & Sons Ltd. - - - Delhi
The Royal Pioneer Cycle Co. - - Meerut
Central India Machine Co. - Jubbulpore
Roshanlal Nowgirlal - - - Quetta
North India Motor & Cycle Agency. Bareilly
The Provincial Cycle & Motor Co. - Mucrut
Moosa Lall & Sons - - - - Cawnpore
Md. Ekram Khan - - - - Banaras

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2017 with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

ELECTRICAL GOODS

ALL YOU WANT

TELEPHONES—ACCESSORIES

ALL TYPES

Chicago Telephone Supply Co.,

Telegrams—"CHIPHONE" Bombay. HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY. Post Box No. 459.

DR. I. P. ENAD,

Soap-expert of twenty years' standing is now in Bombay. For instructions in manufacturing soap on small and large scale consult him at MANILAL MANSION Lamington Road, BOMBAY, No. 1.

Your eyes may look quite normal!

They may appear "no different"—and yet be defective. The early stages of optical defects only show outwardly in a transient "expression," usually attributed to tiredness. But if you have headaches without definite cause, and especially if these follow close eye-work, consult your medical man. If he prescribes glasses, we can fit you elegantly and comfortably, with lenses accurate to his minutest instructions.

Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
Branches in the East:
CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA, RANGOON and JERUSALEM.
Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., London.

Kashmiri Shawl
Malida, Pattoo . . .
Pashmina, Chegha
Comfortors
Blankets

PRICE LIST FREE.

Amirchand & Son
General Shawl Merchants,
LAHORE.

WICKLESS
BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES

Always-in-Stock with one, two and three Burners with and without legs.

(1) Far Superior to any Stove with Wick
(2) No Soot or smell because Wickless.
(3) Most Economical because no Wick.
(4) Safest because No Pump.
(5) Takes Inferior Kerosine Oil and
(6) Produces a Powerful Blue Flame.
(7) Costs Less, Give More Heat & Lasts Longer than Stoves with Wick.

Also large & small coal & wood cooking ranges.

10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
CLUBWALLA & CO.,

Try MANASA GHRITA
sure remedy for old and infectous Ulcers.

Do not forget your old friend PILES OINTMENT.
An infalliable remedy for Piles.

PRICE PER PHIAL RS. 2, PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA.
Dr. N. K. DAS of Chandshi,
352, Upper Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

WEST END WATCHES

"RELIABILITY"

YOU CAN RELY ON ANY WATCH BEARING THE NAME
WEST END WATCH CO.
on the dial, for all West End Watches have to undergo very severe test both in the European factory and here in India before being offered for sale. Watches unable to fulfill the tests required of them are immediately returned to the factory.

Write for our Catalogue sent post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

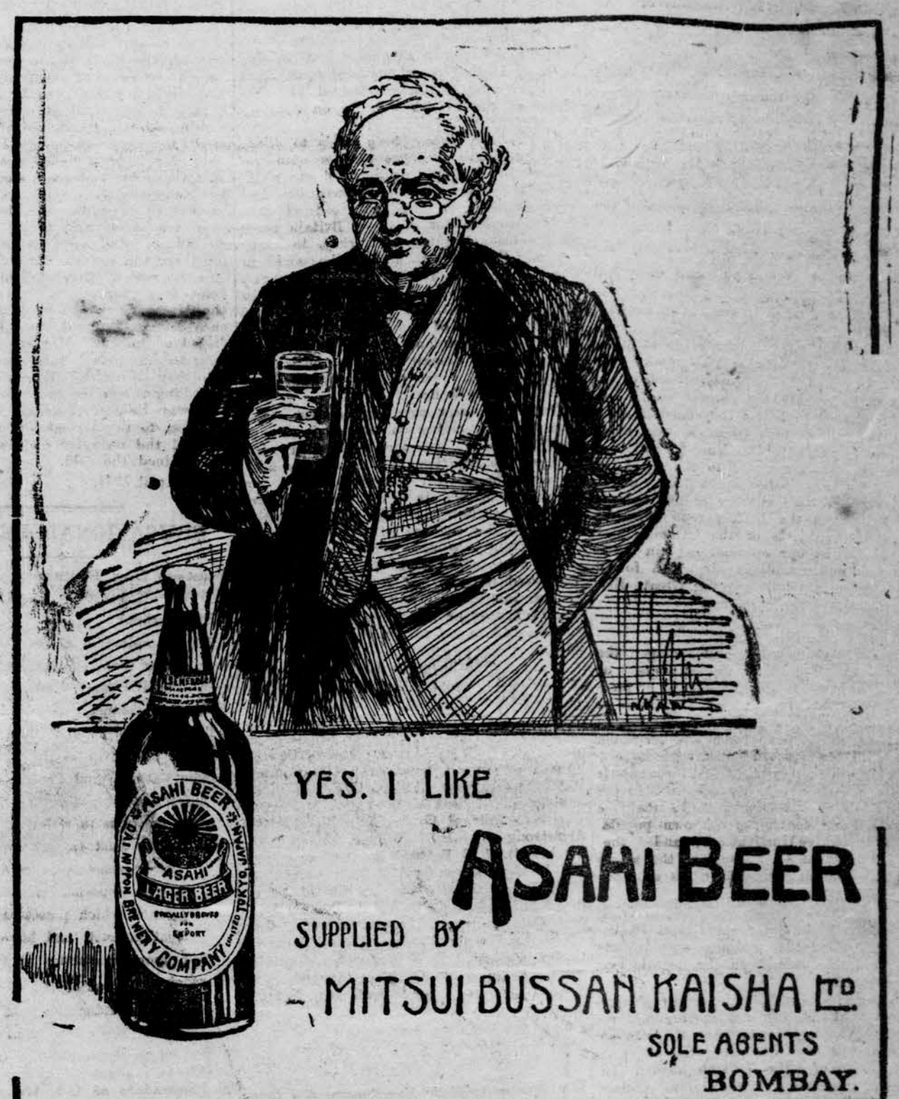
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS.
FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION
Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

It is hereby notified that the Directors of the above Company have resolved to waive the condition inserted in their policies since February 1918, and in certain of their policies prior to that date, providing for a reduction in the Sum Assured in the event of the life Assured engaging in warlike operations. This waiver applies only to persons who have not been engaged in such operations and have not been in the regular Army or Navy, or if they have been so engaged, or have been in the regular Army or Navy, have now returned to civil life.

The clause in question will not be inserted in future in policies on the lives of civilians who have no prospect of engaging in Military operations.



YES. I LIKE
ASAHI BEER
SUPPLIED BY
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd
SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY.

ASTHMOL

If you are suffering from ASTHMA—Consult us at once.
We have a Specific for it which will cure it soon. The result of 20 years' experience of the INDIAN CHEMICAL PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS of Bengal.
Stockists:—
PHILLIPS & CO., LTD.
HORNBY ROAD.
Agents:—
THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL & SURGICAL STORES,
7, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J.V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List Free on Application.

Just out! 5th Edition!! The English translation of
Rati Shastra or Social Science
(with the text in Sanskrit and several coloured pictures of both sexe

By Abinash Chandra Ghose, B. A., consisting of the sayings of our ancient "Rishis" concerning the injunctions and restrictions to be observed in respect of Marital Consummation together with all the information regarding the Science of New Life. Very amusing and interesting to every married couple. Highly admired by both Natives and Europeans. Price Re. 1-4 with postage
The unique and unparalleled book of the 20th century. "NATURE AND GOD UNVEILED" By. Prof. Jahar Lall Dhar, Price Rs. 1-4 with postage, to be had of SARAT CH. SIL, Book seller and Publisher, 15-3 A Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

PETROL

Supplied regularly. Lucas goods and other German and English novelties for motors at reasonable prices.

THE CITY MOTOR CAR Co.
Lamington Road, Bombay.
Tele: "Tyre Phone 3610.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.